INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 191

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVI NO 10- BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 12 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
14 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
23 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		13,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10 986
16 „	CHINA ..		7 952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £32.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS:

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £126

To Marseilles and back £106

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamer		Tons
1928			
12th Jan.	DOMALA	..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA	..	8,427
6th April	MANELA	..	8,309
3rd May	DOMALA	..	8,441

P. & O SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928			
†11th Jan.	KIDDERPORE	..	Straits, China and Japan.
†13th „	HIYEIZAN M.		Straits & Japan
17th „	KHIVA	..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7th Feb.	KALYAN	..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 Dec	12 Jan.
Miyadono Maru..	5190	8 Jan.	19 „
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 „	22 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 „	30 „
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 „	3 Feb.
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	12 „
Tamatsu Maru ..	4616	8 Feb.	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telegr. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	24th Dec.	12th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	27th „	14th „
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	20th „
Borneo Maru ..	12th „	24th „
Yeikoku Maru ..	20th „	30th „
Heinan Maru ..	17th „	3 th „
Shunko Maru ..	26th „	7th Feb.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Feb	20th „
Ichiyo Maru ..	13th „	25th „
Tsurushima Maru	19th „	28th „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th „	5th Mar.

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
13th Jan.	VARSOVA ..		Busreh via Karachi
14th „	CHAKLA ..		Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
16th „	VITA ..		Karachi via Fort Okha & Cutch Mandvie
18th „	BARJORA ..		Busra via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th „	KAROA ..		East & South Africa.
25th „	xELLORA ..		Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER IMPERIAL DELHI

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best. It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD

Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to th SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisi Street, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in Bombay and Presidency for our well-known American Confections, manufactured by Brandle and Smith Co., on liberal terms. For particulars apply immediately with reference to SETT AND DASS Co. 78-79, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

A R 656

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Central India Applicants having practical experience of big mills need only apply with copies of their testimonials and stating caste, age and minimum salary expected. Apply Box No. 2082 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R 655

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office—energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 29753

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

C R638

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

PERSONAL

IF any one knows the present address of Mr. A. R. KHOTE, residing opposite Cinema Majestic, Girgaum, in 1924, please communicate to Box No. 1280 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R 652

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

Kakomi Dosuti for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dosutis will be set free on application.

Price for 36"|37" As. 13 per yard
Price for 51"|52" Rs. 1|2 per yard

THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.

A bath mat's life is not a happy one but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free samples on request.

Unbleached ... Rs. 1-15-0 each
Bleached .. Rs. 2- 3-0 each

SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirable suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.

Blue striped .. As. 15 per yard
Red striped .. As. 11 per yard
Plain white .. As. 13-6 per yard

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K.1

PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 571 Mori Road, Mahim. House, ground floor only, compound all round, four minutes from station. Near the sea. Cool, healthy, quiet spot. Good view from verandah. Inspection any day 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Last price Rs. 18,000/ clear.

N R635

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28515B

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bombay Merchants Bank, Limited adjourned for want of quorum, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank on MONDAY, the 16th January, 1928, at 1 p.m. (S.T).

By order of the Board,
V. KARSONDAS,
Managing Director.

29789

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA, DEVLALI AND NASIK ROAD.

WITH EFFECT from FRIDAY, the 13th January, 1928, the cost of First and Second Class Coupon Tickets available between Bombay and Poona, Devlali and Nasik Road will be increased as under:—

Book of 12 First class coupons ..... Rs. 90
Book of 12 Second class coupons ..... Rs. 45

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
11th January, 1928

29792

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED LADY DOCTOR for the Karachi Health Association for out-door and in-door work. One who has superior qualifications and special experience in the maternity work will be given preference. Salary Rs. 250 with an increment of Rs. 20 every year rising to Rs. 350, plus Rs. 100 Motor Car allowance and Rs. 50 House allowance per mensem. Applications stating qualifications, age, nationality, together with certificates, must reach the undersigned by the 28th January, 1928, the latest. Selected candidate shall have to join duty latest by 1st March, 1928, or earlier. As joining allowance single second class fare will be allowed.

R. K. SIDHVA,
Hony. Secretary,
Karachi Health Association, Karachi.
29774

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1927, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1927, at Rs. 150 (rupees one hundred and fifty) per share free from Income Tax will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1928, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 6th December, 1927, on production of their Share Certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasures & Agents.
Dated 15th December, 1927.

29679

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, TURPENTINE, TURPENE AND WASTE COTTON.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 12 months commencing 1st April, 1928.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1928.

4. Results of major items will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 27th December, 1927.

29728

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON GUJARATI LITERATURE.

MR. N. B. DIVATIA, B.A., Lecturer in Gujarati, Elphinstone College, will deliver a course of three public lectures IN THE GUJARATI LANGUAGE on Modern Gujarati Poetic Literature in the Lecture Room, University Library and Rajabai Tower Building, Ground Floor, on the 12th, 19th and 26th January, 1928, commencing at 5-45 p.m. each day:—

LECTURE I.

The Dawn of Modern Gujarati Poetic Literature; its sources, indigenous and external; its progress from the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century.—THURSDAY, 12th January.

LECTURE II.

The poetic output of Botadkar, a critical examination of his outstanding poems; his place in Gujarati Literature.—THURSDAY, 19th January.

LECTURE III.

The poetic activity and works of Manishankar R. Bhatta; a critical examination of his select works.—THURSDAY, 26th January.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1928.

29773

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival on the 11th January, 1928, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGADAS HARGOVANDAS, of Bombay (Hindu) Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 31-33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling houses well and outhouses standing thereon situate at Ville Parle in Taluka Salsette of the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 910 square yards or thereabouts partly bearing non-agricultural No. 185B, Survey No. 185, Tot No. 517 and partly bearing Entry No. 2584 Survey No. 185 being a part of Tot No. 6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Monia Mingal Mieket, on or towards the West by the Chod Bunder Road, on or towards the North by the property of Dorabji Edulji Gimi and on or towards the South by the property of Haridas Dharamsey.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1928.

TRIKAMDAS MANGAVERAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

29790

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Company, at Henshaw Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 26th day of January, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act, in order to ascertain whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as liquidator in the place of or jointly with Messrs. Herbert V. Lee and Jeevabhai Maganlal, liquidators appointed herein by the Special Resolutions duly passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of the abovenamed Company held on the 12th day of December, 1927, and 4th day of January, 1928, respectively.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Liquidators abovenamed.

29785

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,500 BALES SUPERIOR SELECTED STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at B Plot Nos. 26-29, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

About 1,500 bales superior selected stapled cotton such as Nizam Hyderabad, Punjab, American, Central Provinces, Berar and other qualities slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Patell Bros.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 BALES SUPERIOR SELECTED STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at B Plot Nos. 26-29, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

About 2,000 bales superior selected stapled cotton such as Nizam Hyderabad, Punjab, American, Central Provinces, Berar and other qualities slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Patell Bros.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable furniture, sweet tone entire iron frame Cottage piano by Carl Rodst Stuttguart, phonograph, velvet lined suite, Jacobean and blackwood carved furniture, roll top table, silver cabinet, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 15th day of January, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chawpatti, Walkeshwar Road, in Mr. Contractor's Building, very valuable furniture, dining table, chairs, sideboards, rich carpets, Jacobean and blackwood carved furniture, sweet tone entire iron frame Cottage piano by Carl Rodst Stuttguart, sweet tone phonograph, velvet lined drawing room suite, rich carpets, bedsteads, roll top table, silver cabinet, ice box, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, E. lamps and fans, etc., etc. The property of M. S. Barr, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Pair Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Boys to Board"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The opening Ceremony of the Electric Railway on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

When the ship went down Cupid used a life preserver instead of an arow. SEE
"WRECKAGE"
WITH
MAY ALLISON and HOLMES HERBERT
at the
Universal Picture House
(CINEMA, PRECIOUS Lamington Road.)
The Programme includes a Two Reel Comedy.
TIME AS USUAL.
Rates from As. 3 to Re. 1-8.

ON JANUARY 14TH

The Picture The Whole Bombay Cine Fans have been Waiting for

"THE GREEN ARCHER"

WHO IS HE?

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Story by EDGAR WALLACE.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUTTON STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahimji Moosaji Sardaria, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Sukanbai, widow of Moosaji Thaverbhai and Mahomedally Moosaji Thaverbhai, the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 12th April 1921, and Further Charge dated 17th August, 1925, respectively made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Mutton Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2880, New No. 9385, Old Survey No. 2801, New Survey No. 4248C, Cadastral Survey No. 4197 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7110, Street No. 85-87, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mulla Abdul Hussein, on or towards the South by the property of Cumruddin Pathan, on or towards the West by the Mutton Street, and on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, and which premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 23-25, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 370 BALES OOMRAS COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th January, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance offices concerned the following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jutha of Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd.

370 Bales Oomras Cotton (Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Agency's own selection).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES—WEAKNESS OF STOCK MARKET—BETTER WEATHER—SPECULATIVE SELLING—FUTURES 5 TO 17 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Jan. 10.

The New York futures market opened quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and at 11-45 p.m. were quoted 3 points below yesterday's close. Later on there was considerable selling influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and expectation of increased acreage and fertilizers sales. There was very little buying owing to weakness of the Stock Exchange and prices declined on speculative selling. The close was easy at a decline of 5 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices ruled rather steady and declined 5 points to 19.55c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged.

The market continues to feel the absence of adequate support and with increasing pressure from operators and liquidation of speculative holdings, prices have adopted an easing tendency. The lead in this development has proceeded from the improved outlook of the next American Cotton Crop, which we believe too early to be relied upon. Hitherto unsatisfactory nature of the textile industry was used as a plea for pessimistic views and while at present there is decided change in the demand, talk of new crop is sought by bears as a substitute for nourishing bearish views. The importance attached to new crop outlook is put down as premature by no smaller authority on the questions relating to cotton crop than Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 10th instant:—

July highest 18.97 (11-45 a.m.) lowest 18.83 (at the close).

Messrs. Langley and Co.'s report states: March highest 19.20 plus 4. Lowest 19.03—.13.

Reuter:—"Market easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall Street."

Price says.—Personal investigation indicates increase in acreage.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th inst. as under:

"Think importance attached to new crop outlook premature. General feeling bearish."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.		1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	10-1-28	6198000	9111000
,, Yesterday	do	22000	69000
Exports to date	do	2969000	5943000
Stock at Ports	6-1-28	2526000	2943000
,, Interior Towns	do	1299000	1529000
,, Liverpool	6-1-28	331.000	1,234,000
Visible Supply	6-1-28	5976000	7222000
Quantity in Sight	do	10503000	13219000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 10.

March	19.06—.10
May	19.09—.12
July	18.83—.17
October	18.27—.14
December	18.21—.17
Middling Spot	19.55—.05

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 10.

March	18.95—.10
May	18.85—.12
Middling Spot	19.22

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 10.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	19.10
May	19.15
July	18.94

NEW YORK NOON CALL:

March	19.19
May	19.20
July	18.96

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:

March	18.99
May	18.89
July	18.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 10.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 18,000

LIVERPOOL.

HEALTHY SPOT DEMAND—NEAR POSITIONS STEADY ON TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—DISTANTS EASY ON HEDGE SELLING—FUTURES 7 POINTS HIGHER TO UNCHANGED—SALES 12,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 7 points in sympathy with over night New York better advices. There was absence of speculative buying but Spot demand being healthy, sales of 12,000 bales recorded. Trade was fixing call sales on a fairly good volume which maintained steadiness in the near months. There was some hedge selling which depressed prices for the next crop deliveries. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.87d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. The market for Egyptian Cotton was quiet but steady and futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher.

The general sentiment is rather uncertain owing to improved outlook for the coming American crop. It is too early to lay more stress at present on the better prospects of the next crop as so far there is no reliable indication of acreage and before the crop attains the maturity, several times it will have to pass through periods of grave outlook and unfavourable weather.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 10th instant:—

"Hedge selling Trade fixing, call sales."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 10th inst:—

"Trade calling offset by long liquidation and outside selling."

H. Hemelryk and Co.:—"Some Southern selling well taken by mills and spot interests."

Reiss Bros.:—"Increased fertilizer sales expectation larger acreage caused general selling trade buying on declines."

Weld and Co.:—"Moderate temperature during day, colder night, light scattered rains Carolinas."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: Market is easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall Street.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

	Opening	Closing
January	10.27	10.28 plus .07
February		10.23 plus .05
March	10.25	10.22 plus .04
April		10.17 plus .03
May	10.18	10.16 plus .03
June		10.09 plus .02
July	10.09	10.05 plus .02
August		9.91 plus .01
September		9.79 plus .01
October	9.71	9.67
November		9.61
December		9.61
January		9.60
Middling Spot		10.87 —.05

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Scinde Fully Good	8.00—.05
Scinde Fine	8.20—.05
Bengal Good	7.80—.05
Bengal Fully Good	8.00—.05
Bengal Fine	8.20—.05
Oomra Good	8.45—.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.70—.05
Oomra Fine	8.95—.05
Broach Fully Good	9.40—.05
Broach Fine	9.70—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

January	16.83 plus .01
February	16.93 plus .01
March	17.08 plus .01
April	17.08 plus 01
May	17.22
June	17.22
July	17.28 plus .01
August	17.28 plus .01
September	17.28 plus .01
October	17.32 plus .01
November	17.32 plus .01
December	17.32 plus .01
January	17.26 plus .01
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.60 —.05

BOMBAY.

Considerable Liquidation—Large covering. Oomra firm. Closed very steady.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Following a fall of 5 to 17 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 374/ for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 372/8 on considerable liquidaton by tired bulls. At the decline large buying was in evidence by Japansse and Commission firms which resulted in a sharp recovery and prices actually improved to Rs. Rs. 375/. At this level scattered liquidation checked the rise and Rates at 4 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A/M.	374	375	372/8	374
Oomra D/J.	336/8	339	336/8	337/8
Oomra Mar.	337	339	337	337/8
Bengal D/J.	303	305	303	304/8
Bengal Mar.	307	309	307	308/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Liverpool opened 7 points lower but improved in later advices. The local forward market ruled very steady on continued buying. The feature of to-day's trading was increased strength in the values of Oomra January contracts as some of the shippers stock is destroyed by fire. Quotations at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	373/12	375/8	373/8	375/8
Oomra D/J.	340	341/8	340	341/8
Oomra Mar.	340	340/8	340	340/8
Bengal D/J.	307	307/8	307	307/8
Bengal Mar.	310	310/8	310	310/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

January	233.50+0.80
April	239.30+0.60
July	243.00+0.90

TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	100	6,100
Fine M. G. Oomra	Nil.	5,200

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in their report issued to-day state as under:—

Since Monday a new development has come into being so far as the local market is concerned, several fires at the Sewri Cotton Depot having being responsible for the destruction of several thousand bales. Upto the present the fires have been confined to stocks lying in the open, and Export Houses are the unfortunate victims of the outbreaks. This Cotton having been ear-marked for shipment, will require to be replaced and the relative strength of our market yesterday evening was mainly the reflection of a serious fire in the Jethas of one of the Japanese Export Houses.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Bengal 305 D/J.
Bengal 303 March.
Broach 374 A/M.
Oomra 338 D/J
Oomra 329 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	320	314	307	299
S. P.	318	312	305	297
Rajputana	320	314	307	299
Panjab American	430	423	416	
Oomra No. 3	351	344	334	
C. P. No. 1	375	368	358	
C. P. No. 2	363	356	346	
Khandesh	346	336	326	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	Ready Red	Ready Iealy	Delivery Contract. Average	
Bengal Superfine	325			
Bengal Fine	320	315		+5
Bengal FG.	310	305		
Sindh Punjab Fine	325	315		
Sindh Punjab FG.	310	300		
Wardha-Hinganghat Fine	365/70	360		
Nagpur Fine	365/70	360		+23/4
Yeotmal Fine	360	350		
Arvi Fine	355	347/50		+13/4
Amraoti Fine	345/50	335		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340/45	325/50		+4
Mulkapur Fine	335/40	325/30		
Khandesh Fine	335	315/20		—4
Muthia Fine		315/20		—9
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	330			
Purna FG. GS.	350	325/30		
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		320/30		
Indore/Ujjain Fine		335		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/50	335		
				March
Broach FG.				
Broach Fine				+19
Westerns MG.		360		
Westerns HG				
Cambodia	455			
MirajSangli	420			Ap./My
Comota Good	425			+40
Dhollera				
Kadi/Viramgam				

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 10.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £9-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan./Feb shipment sellers £18-2-6.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £19-17-6.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.).

Bombay, Jan. 11.

GOLD.

Ready	21	5	6
Posha	21	5	3
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96 97-98-99	21	5	6

SILVER.

London—Ready	26	8	0
Forward	26	5	0
London—Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7	12
Closing	2	7	12
New York Cent.	58	0	0
Ready	59	11	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Posha	59/10/0	59/10/0	59/10/0	59/10/0
Maha	59/13/0	59/13/0	59/13/0	59/13/0
Fagan	59/10/0	59/10/0	59/10/0	59/10/0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 11.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32 to 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Tone of Exchange. Steady Dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 915
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 965.
Bank's buying D D 950
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 128 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 125.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 139 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 177 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 273 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84.10 1/4.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.8
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26.5
Tone of Silver:—Cash dull. Forward steady. India sold. China bought. Very little business doing.
American Cross Rate dollar 4.87-3/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

3 months 4.5/16 per cent.
6 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/4 per cent.
One month 5.1/2 per cent.
Three months 5.1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BRUEL AND CO.S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 11.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	1,836	1,28,432	1,47,949
Central India	4.514	89.836	68,898
Barsi and Nagar	3,047	1,11,891	68,508
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,450	41,795	20.344
Berar	3,170	2.85.002	1,79,782
Central Provinces	2,073	1,11,782	54,475
Total Oomras	17,093	7,38,729	5.41,966
Dholera	112	37,218	17,126
N.-W. Provinces		58,526	39,716
Rajputana	65	14,350	11,243
Sind-Punjab	541	64.994	28,640
Broach		2,597	239
Coompta & Dharwar		3.126	17,834
Westerns-Northerns	6	3,194	8,623
Ciccanada			395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,025	4,586
Persian	31	2,993	2,349
American		19,653	52,841
Egyptian & African		8,642	19,834
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64	44
Total	17,848	9,91,111	7,55,936

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 11.
1st Sept. to 5th Jan.

In full-pressed Bale.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	10.771	1,57,811	80,846
Japan & China	11,000	2,01,567	2,02,652
Coast Ports	36	8,911	4,704
Up-country by Rail		31.749	36,669
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan		69,068	24,134
Total	22,307	4,69,106	3,48,996

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

200 A. Damodar & Co. Jalgaon 334/338
200 F. Spinner & Co. Dhulia 312
200 F. Spinner & Co. Berar 339
100 P. Crystal & Co. Warud 365
200 Volkart Bros. Berar 345
200 Etal India Company Khandwa 336/337
100 Patel & Co. Sindh American 413
100 Patel & Co. Nanded 399
200 G. Y. Kesha & Co. Khandesh 315/320
200 G. Y. Kesha & Co. Muglai 340/345
100 G. Y. Kesha & Co. Berar 330/332
100 Moon Mill Ujjain 372

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 10.

Linseed Oil naked, London, ewt:—
Jan./April delivery buyers 28.
Linseed Oil naked, London, ewt:—
May/Aug. delivery paid 29/3.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

CEMENTS TENDING TO IMPROVE.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet but steady with prices mostly unchanged. There was only small turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 5/. As the market is to remain closed upto Monday for clearing purposes, operators were not inclined to enlarge their business. The market closed quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Unfounded rumours about bursting of a furnace, arrested the attention of operators in Tata Iron shares. Prices showed some decline in the early part but later on rallied on better support. The noticeable feature in to-day's trading was a steady revival in the demand of Cement shares, among which Bundi is becoming favourite. If the demand continues with the same zeal as it was exhibited to-day, we will not be astonished if these shares establish a steady rise. Alcock, Bombay Steamer and Transway shares ruled very steady.

SECURITIES.

Government papers registered a further small improvement in the values of 3 1/2 per cent.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 87/8.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 92.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/12
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 84/8.
Imperial (100) 1467/8
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 361/4
Union (5) Rs. 3/15.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 22/10
Central India Mining (10) 23/12
India Cement 550 (O) 266/4
Katni Cement (40) (O) 248/12
Katni Cement (40) (D) 770
Punjab Cement (O) 12/14
Punjab Cement (D) 13/8.
Shivrajpur (10) 43/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 10 p.c. 915
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 102/8 x.d.
Lhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujurat (100) 3 p.c. 94.
Hoshirapur Doab (100) 4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pashora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 88/8.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 140/10.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 716/4
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 98.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andra Valley (O) (100), p.c. 4 p.c. 795
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 153/12 xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c 69/8
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1081/4
Tata Power (P) (1000) 900.
Tata Power (O) 100, 567/8
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Ds. 1140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25 317/8
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 612/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) 25 500.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 402/8
Appollo (50) 6-14.
Berar Mills (200) 20 147
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 327-8
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 946/4
Central India, C. (Nagpur, (100) 12/8 531/4
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 495.
Century (100) 465
Crescent (100) 193/12
Colaba Mils 142/8
Dawn (150) 80 715.
E. D. Sassoon Dated (10 s. Paid) 0/15/0.
Edward Sassoon (100) 112-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 16.
Fazulbhoy 897/8
Framji Petit (1.000) 500.
Globe (100) 32/8.
Gokak Mills 133/12
Indore Malwa (100) 376/4
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 265
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 61/8
Kohinoor (350) 293/12
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6050
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 118/12
Manekji Petit (100) 1600
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 145.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 85
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,150.
New Great Mills 213/12
Pahaney Mills 290, 285
Pearl Mills 200, 602/8
173 Simplex 79, 195
Swadeshi Mills (100) 531/4
Simplex (100) 195
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1/2 93/4.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 7,950.
Sir Broach Mills (100) 19.
Swan Mills (11), 16, 182/8
Tat Old Mills (100) 38.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 920
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown nil, 372/3
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs 6.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/11.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/2/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/10.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 108/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/8.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4.
4 per cent Muncipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
Forward Rates.—19th Janv. Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-4-6.
1945-55 Rs. 106-10-6.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

B. Burma Corporation (250) Rs 836/4
Bombay Steam (O) 250.270.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230. xd. 235
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 47.
British Burma Petroleum 4/14
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9/8.
Empire of India Life (5 s/10 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (900) 15, 190
McKenzie (10) 25, 550.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19/12
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175.
200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2,100
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18/11
Tata Iron nil (100) 92/3
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron (O) 51/12
Tata Iron Def. 291/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 10.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	26-1/2
Forward	26 5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 10.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-10-1/4

THE LOOSE CHANCE.

It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

OUR

Home Savings Safe Scheme

helps you save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.

START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY

with

The Central Bank of India, Limited.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 11.
Marienfels, Sieghold, Hamburg.
Indus Maru, Iwasa, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 12.
Maur, Rainsland, Bangkok.
Yeikoku Maru, Takenchi, Jamnager.
Kidderpore, Murlay, Kobe.

LOADING.
Jan. 11.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.

S S Marienfels:—The L Edward Ltd, steamer Marienfels, arrived in harbour yestrday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Coy.'s steamer Maur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Yeikoku Maru:—The O S K steamer Yeikoku Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jamnager, with same bottom cargo of sugar.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

The P and O S N Co.'s mail steamer Kidderpore, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc. with mails and a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Jan. 11.

S S Ranpura for London:—7 bales sheep skins and 4 bales goat skins, A S Mooloobhoy; 3 pots Rosa Oil, J Meyer and Co; 2 pots ginger oil, M Bhoota and Co 7 bales sheep skins, and 4 bales goat skins and 4 bales cow hides, A S Mooloobhoy; 3 bales sheep skins and 1 bale goat skins, H B Ramjee; 24 bales cow hides and 8 bales cow calf hides, P Hassan; 11 bales goat skins, and 6 bales cow calf hides and 10 bales cow hides, A H L Tharia; 13 bales cow hides and 1 sheep skins, C Rahimtoola and Sons; 22 bales cow hides, M H Ladha; 10 bales goat skins and 5 bales cow hides, M Ladak; 4 cases cotton prints, Cox and King Ltd; 3 bales cotton prints, B T Bhimgara; 5 bdles carpets, H A Aminoff; 8 bales cotton and 20 cwts Fishmaws, R Dhanje and Co; 6 bdles carpets and 2 bales blankets A Azizuloff; 2 bales jackals, cat and lamb skins, M M and Co.

For Marseilles:—4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 350 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, T Dewjee and Co; 1,000 cwts Teelseed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton yarn fly, C Thakersey Ltd.

For Constantinople:—6 bdles carpets, H A Aminoff.

For New York:—14 cwts Cashewnuts, J Meyer and Co.

For Dunkirk:—2,100 castorseeds, Tamboli and Co; 165 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Hafarana for Havre:—130 bales cotton, Chachatty Thakersey.

S S Alfred Nobel for Antwerp:—153 bales wool, Shamjimal.

S S Elswickgauge for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, C Somjee and Sons.

S S Queenswood for Hamburg:—2,859 cwts groundnut seeds, Pohoomall Bros; 300 cwts Cassein, Pohoomall Bros.

S S Nippoo for Trieste:—135 cwts gum olibanum, P Kooverjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Richenfels for Antwerp:—49 bales hemp, K H Lukmanjee and Co; 198 cwts gum karaya, N Muljee and Co; 105 cwts gum karaya, P Kooverjee and Co; 44 bales hemp, K H Lukmanjee; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Hamburg:—159 cwts gum karaya, N Muljee and Co; 52 cwts gum karaya, P Kooverjee and Co; 220 cases cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Copenhagen:—100 cwts Pc ppyseed, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Boverkerk for Hamburg:—800 cwts Linseed oil cakes, J Paramanand; 165 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

For Antwerp:—2,820 cwts Linseed oil cakes, J Paramanand; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S West Hawkan for Philadelphia:—33 bales Goat skins, Briskey and Co.

S S Bomarsund for Hamburg:—41,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—1,000 cwts Myrabolams, J Meheram and Co; 288 bales cotton, F Spinner and Co.

For Hull:—4,000 cwts cotton seeds, J Deojee and Sons; 1,000 cwts Myrabolams, J Meheram and Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.
Jan. 11.

S S Canara, Agents M M and Co. from Moulmein:—7,189 bags rice, 3,768 pcs Teak posts and planks, 41,187 P S and bds Teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—765 D|s Iron.

From Cochin:—141 chests, 21 1|4 chests and 45 1|2 chests Tea, 1,783 bds and 325 coils coir rope, 300 bds coir yarns.

S S Cracovia, Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Trieste:—145 bags paper, 300 D|s Bleaching powder, 2,575 cases wire nails, 270 bales printing paper, 321 cases Iron chains, 102 cwts Abestoes cement, 95 cases Safety matches, 57 bales packing paper, 35 cases Earthenware, 10 cases Playing cards, 11 cases El Lamps, 10 cases cotton Tissues, 53 cases Fez caps, 20 cases Lamp fittings, 150 bgs potatoes, 198 cases bolts and nuts 2,236 cases Glass Bangles, 10 cases and 10 reels wire nettings,

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 23rd December, 1927:—

Province & Division or Block.	During the week.	No. of Bales Pressed. Since 1st Septl 1927.
Bombay—		
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	564	11,976
2. Gujrat	..	393
3. North Deccan	15,851	87,766
4. East Deccan	4,685	24,127
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	..	1,792
6. Sind	2,320	35,451
Total for the Presidency excluding the Kokan and and Port	22,856	149,529
Bengal—		
The Bengal Presidency	465	3,382
United Provinces—		
1. Upper Doab	3,225	66,409
2. Middle Doab	1,953	39,985
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	..	9,332
4. Rohilkhand	236	9,311
5. Rest of the Province	..	..
Total	5,414	125,037
Punjab—		
1. Ambala	..	38,869
2. Jullundur	..	16,073
3. Lahore	..	92,451
4. Rawalpindi	..	20,052
5. Multan	..	79,996
6. Ferozepore	..	17,789
Total	..	265,230
Central Provinces—		
1. Jubbulpore	..	..
2 Nerbudda	..	2,393
3. Nimar	..	19,546
4. Nagpur	..	67,680
5. Satpura	..	518
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..
Total	..	90,137
Berar—		
Berar	..	248,447
North-West Frontier Province—		
The North-West Frontier Province	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara—		
Ajmer-Merwara	1,289	9,166
Madras—		
Madras	1,284	34,060
Burma—		
Burma	..	15,588
Grand Total	31,308	940,582

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 23rd December, 1927:—

State.	During the week.	No. of Bales Pressed. Since 1st Sept. 1927.
Nabha	2,212	9,510
Jodhpur	..	186
Jaipur	..	3,508
Alipura	..	..
Rajpipla	..	..
Baroda	705	1,411
Alwar	..	..
Indore	..	15,610
Hyderabad	36,486	137,563
Barwani	825	5,053
Total	40,228	172,841

III.—Statement of cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending the 23rd December, 1927:—

Variety of cotton.	During the week.	No. of Bales Pressed. Since 29th Jan., 1927.
1. Tinnevellies	..	130,733
2. Salems	386	23,825
3. Cambodias	..	78,275
4. Northerns and Westerns	898	71,979
5. Cocanadas	..	40,074
Total	1,284	344,886

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVKERAN NANJEE.)
Bombay. Jan. 11.

Our silver market since we wrote our last Review, remained quiet and steady being confined to small fluctuations. In the middle of the week, prices advanced on short-covering encouraged by better Shanghai Exchange but later eased on tired bulls unloading coupled with some selling on Banks' account. The average off-take has somewhat improved but on the other hand, the ready stock here is large and the bulls do not appear inclined to take delivery thereof. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-3 on the 6th instant and the lowest 59-8 on the 9th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-11 T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 1|4 higher than the last week, the highest price being 2.7 13|16 on the 6th instant and the lowest 2-7 5|16 on the 5th instant.

The London price is 0 1|16 higher. The market was quiet and steady with India and China operating both ways. Continent has bought for immediate delivery. The New York price is 57 5|8 cents, i.e., 0 1|8 cent. higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 7|8 cents on the 5th instant and the lowest 57 1|2 cents on the 2nd instant.

The prices of Gold have slightly recovered. Yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-6-3 for ready, Rs. 21-5-9 for the 1st settlement and Rs. 21-6-3 for the second settlement. London price having declined to £4-4-10 1|4 on the 3rd instant closes at £ 4-4-11 1|2.

We adhere to the opinion we expressed in our last review for operating on both sides while the market continues to remain narrow.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 10.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	125-1|2
P & O. Banking Corporation	9
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3|8
Funding Loan 4 p c	88-7|8
Conversion Loan	76-5|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	101-5|8
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. (nominal)	56
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan	101-5|8
	62-3|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	72 1|2
Consols	55-3|8
War Loan 5 per cent	101-5|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-7|8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb:
Jan-Feb. shipment sellers 49|6.
Barletta Russo per 65-1'2 lb:
Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers 49|1-1|2.
Wheat South Australian:
Jan.|Feb. shipment buyers 51|3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi new crop:
May|June shipment sellers 50.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta:
Jan.-March per cwt. 14|6
July-Sept. per cwt. 14|10-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Jan.|March per cwt. 14|7-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Jan.-March per cwt. 14|8-1|2

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Feb.|Mar. shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
March|Apl. shipment Hull sellers £15-2-6
Linseed Bombay:—
Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers £18-7-6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 10.

	£
Copper English best Selected	66-3|8
Copper Braziers	76
Yellow Metal	65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-1|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-1|8
Tin English Ingots	254-3|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 10.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-5|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 10.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot: Sellers 1|7-3|4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 10.

T.T. Berlin on London	20-47-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	28.27
T.T. Milan on London	92.17
T.T. Berne on London	25.29
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	164.43

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 10.

Demand Bills 487.00

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling).

	Remittances during the week ending 7th January 1928.	Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 7th January 1928.
Sterling purchased in India	6,87,000	23,630,000
Sterling taken over in London		
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury		5,574,000
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury.		
Council Bills.		
Total	6,87,000	29,204,000 (a)

(a) Of this amount £1-1/2 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.—

Name.	Latest prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	£ 1 2 0
4 1/2 p.c. India Loan 1950/55	93 7 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ordy	0 13 6
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 6 0
Attock Oil	1 7 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 1 6
Bengal Iron Ordy	1 6 6
Burma Corporation Rs.	0 14 1½
British American Tobacco £	5 6 6
Courtaulds	7 18 9
Calico Printers	1 6 6
Dunlop Rubbr Co.	1 14 6
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 4 4-1/2
Rhodesian and General Asbestos	5 0 0
James Finlay Ordy.	4 12 3
General Elec. Co Ordy.	1 18 9
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ordy.	5 10 0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 13 9
Shell Transport and Trading Ordy.	4 8 1-1/2
Hudson's Bay Co Ordy.	4 13 1-1/2
Malayalam Plantations	2 4 6
British Burma Pets. Ordy	0 7 3
Rubber Plants investment Trust O	2 1 9
Soudan Plantations	5 0 9
Vickers Ordy.	0 12 4-1/2
Panang Consolidated Co. Ordy. (Tin.)	0 14 4-1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordy.	5 3 6

Government Securities—Steady.
General Securities.—Firm
Oil shares.—Dull and uninteresting.
Rubber shares.—Dull.
Stock of Rubber in London—64360 tons.
Increase on week.—1153 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Week ending 6th Jan., 1928.	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	211	10,503	13,219
Receipts at U.S. Ports	115	6,225	8,959
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:			
To Great Britain	22	596	1,463
To Continent	148	2,761	3,419
To Japan, Canada etc.	22	726	939
Total	192	4,083	5,821
Worlds Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	303	8,002	8,278
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	58	1,316	1,238
VISIBLE SUPPLY:			
Stocks at American Ports		2,526	2,943
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,299	1,529
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,151	2,781
Total		5,976	7,253
Last week		6,072	7,256
Difference on week		—96	—03
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		931	1,375
	This week		Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India	200		1,500
Total shipped so far this season (from 1st Aug.)	7,000		6,800

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 51/5. Highest 51/7. Lowest 51/2, Closing 51/3.
Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/13/6. Closing 4/23.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/14 Closing 4/13.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 58/15. Lowest 58/6. Closing 58/10/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 60/15. Lowest 60/7. Closing 60/11/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	8,697
Linseed	511
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	80
Gingellyseeds	10,256
Poppyseed	61
Groundnuts	39,469
Castorseed	1,612
Rice	3,681
Myrabollams	3,588
Cottonseed	41,452
Mowraseed	200
Gram	655
Joowar	2,670
Barley	462
Bajree	6,646
Coal	883 tons.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 11.

Jute:—Albion 540, Alliance 688, Anglo-India 500, Auckland 386, Barnagore 292, Bally 325, Birla 18 8, Budge-Budge 635, Caledonian 752, Chapdani 198, Clive 49-14, Craig 7, Cheviiot 360, Dalhousie 580, Delta 655, Empire 67-8, Fort Gloster 1100, Fort William 469, Godalpara 1430, Gourepore 1000, Hukumchand 24-4, Hooghly 103, Howrah 62-12, Kamarhatiy 880, Kankanarrah 650, Kelvin 960, Khardah 670, Kinnison 1190, Lansdowne 356, Lawrence 798, Lothian 570, Naihati 680, National 35-6, New Central 740, Northbrook 71-8, Orient 318, Presidency 13-4, Reliance 87, Standard 562, Union 830, Waverly 9, Hessian 16-14, Jute 67.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur 31-12, Dunbar 223.

Coal:—Burrakur 14-14.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 3-12, B. I. Corporation D. 2-12, Burma Corp. 9-10, Bengal Iron 17, I. I. Still 19-8, Imperial Bank 1475, Imperial Conty. 373, 3-1|2 p.c Paper 76-5, 45-55 Loan 106-10, 4 p.c. New Loan 88-6.

Remarks:—Jutes were quiet. In cottons Bengal Nagpur were steady. In miscellaneous Iron and Steel shares were steady. 3-1|2 per cent Government Paper was firm.

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 10.

Coffee Fai Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-3|4.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11th January 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m 30.011 inches (.011 above normal.)
Barometer corrected at 4 p.m (previous day) 29.888 inches (.011 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.029.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m 73.1 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.7 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.6 degrees (3.4 above normal.)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.5 degrees (4.2 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.
Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 62 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 151 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m (the whole sky cloudy—10) 2.

ROADS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

SWARAJIST MEMBERS AND ENSUING MEETING

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

The Sub-Committee of the Roads Development Committee after visiting provincial headquarters, except Rangoon, left for Lahore on Sunday. Sir Arthur Froom, Chairman, and members of the Sub-Committee will shortly return to Delhi where the full Committee meets under Mr. M. R. Jayakar's Chairmanship on Monday, the 16th January. The Committee had collected valuable data to form basis of the conclusions by the main Committee.

Interest will centre round the proposals regarding the formation of a Central Road Board with fund raised by some form of taxation such as extra duty of petrol which would be compensated by the considerable fillip to motor traffic which road development is bound to give.

Some Swarajist members of the Committee are in doubt regarding the advisibility of their attending its sessions in view of the Madras Congress resolution.—A.P.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES TO CONFER WITH OWNERS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, representing all cotton trade unions and half a million workers, meeting at Manchester this afternoon, agreed to offer to meet the employers on 17th January to discuss the condition of the industry.—Reuter's Special.

CINEMA FILMS ACTS

BOARD OF TRADE CONSTITUTES COMMITTEE

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Board of Trade has constituted a Committee to advise them on the administration of the Cinematograph Films Act, with Sir Alexander F. Whyte as Chairman, and comprising three representatives in each case of film makers, film renters and exhibitors, and six persons not interested pecuniarily in the film industry. The last named include G. R. Hall Caine, member of the House of Commons, and Mrs. Philip Snowden.—Reuter's Special.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS GRIEVANCES

AUTHORITIES URGED TO EXPEDITE REDRESS

RESOLUTION TO BOYCOTT SIMON COMMISSION.

A mass meeting of the Municipal workers was held on Tuesday at Foras Road, under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala. The President at the outset exhorted the men to carry out the resolution, passed by them, to go on one day's strike on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Bombay, explained to them the implications thereof, having informed them about the warning of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Nimbkar, the Secretary of the Union, gave a short report of the works done by the Union and asked the men to boycott the Commission effectively.

At this stage, the President congratulated and garlanded Mr. P. Spratt upon his acquittal in the recent sedition trial.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES URGED.

Most of the resolutions passed at the meeting referred to the grievances of the Municipal workmen which had been represented to the Municipal Commissioner and other officers, but which were not yet redressed. The workmen therefore resolved to inform the Corporation of this and to make it clear that if the men were forced to resort to the final measure of a strike, the whole responsibility of such an action would rest with the Municipal authorities and the Corporation.

The meeting also supported the resolution of the citizens of Bombay to boycott the Royal Commission and appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Jhabvala, Spratt, Nimbkar, Joglekar and others to organise an effective strike on the day of the arrival of the Commission.

WIRELESS COMPANIES COMBINE

MARCONI INTERESTS TO BE BOUGHT OUT?

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies and Marconis Wireless Telegraph Company announce that Sir William Plender, on behalf of the former and Sir Gilbert Garnsey, on behalf of the latter "have been asked to co-operate with a view to making joint report for submission to the respective boards as to possible arrangement in the joint interests of the respective companies." Cable companies' shares sharply rose on the Stock Exchange, shares of the Eastern Company leading to increase by ten points. The rise is attributed to the expectation of agreement with the Marconis over the beam wireless system. The "Star" says that it is freely rumoured that Marconi interests might be bought out.—Reuter's Special.

PROPOSAL TO POOL FUNDS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Special meetings of Borough Councils revealed that 550 houses were flooded in Poplar and 2,733 in West Ham. Poplar's Relief Fund totalled £130. Its Mayor favoured pooling of Boroughs Funds, but it is stated that the Mayor of Westminster (whose fund exceeds £10,000) insisted on giving prior attention to Westminster which has suffered heavily than other localities. It is noteworthy that Lord Mayor's Fund amounts to over £2,000.—Reuter.

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HOW "TUKARAM" MET ITS FATE

CAPTAIN'S "GRAVE BLUNDER"

SURVIVING PASSENGERS' EVIDENCE

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY

When the Marine Court met again under the presidency of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday, Mahomed Taher Sheikh Mahomed, one of the survivors of the s. s. "Sant Tukaram", continued his evidence. Witness said that there was nothing that could have been done to save the ship from foundering after the Captain's decision not to take shelter at Harnai. Had the ship taken shelter at Janjira or Harnai, she would have been, in all probability, saved. The use of the sea-anchor would have reduced only the rolling of the ship to some extent.

Asked by the Public Prosecutor as to whether the Captain, after deciding not to take shelter, had done everything he could to save the ship, witness said he could not see what the Captain had done afterwards to save the ship.

Witness was of opinion that when the Captain gave orders to turn the ship back, he should have called all the passengers on the main deck and provided each of them with a life-belt. Had he done so, they would not have gone down into the water as they did. Witness believed that if life-boats had been lowered many more lives would have been saved. Witness himself drifted on his life-belt for about two days, and was picked up by a "machhwa" at about 1 p.m. on November 14.

CAPTAIN'S GRAVE BLUNDER."

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Creado, the Solicitor to Mrs. Parreira, the widow of the Chief Engineer. He said that he had once heard the Chief Engineer telling the Captain that they should take shelter at Janjira. The Captain was heard to reply that as they had no pass to enter the port of Janjira they could not do so. In such emergency cases, no pass was, according to the witness, necessary for a ship to enter a port. Witness believed that the Captain committed a grave blunder in not taking shelter at Janjira.

Correcting his statement, witness said that he had not heard the conversation between the Chief Engineer and the Captain, but Mr. Parreira himself had narrated it to him later. Witness could not say whether Mr. Parreira had any other conversation with the Captain.

Continuing, witness said he did not consider signal No. 1 as dangerous; and even if he had known that signal No. 1 was up he would not have been afraid to venture into the sea as a passenger. Had he been in command of a vessel, he would have acted in the same manner as the Captain did and would have set sail at the scheduled time. Signal No. 1 was only a warning to navigators to be on the look out against a possible storm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Devidas Desai who watched the proceedings on behalf of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, witness said that had the Captain deviated from his course according to his (witness') advice and proceeded towards Harnai Port, he would have piloted the ship to a safe place of shelter. There would have been no danger of the ship's touching the rocks at all. Witness being a resident of Harnai, knew the port and the surrounding waters quite well. He could not say if any passengers fell into the water when the big wave struck the vessel and the latter listed. There was a panic at the time. In his opinion the immediate cause of the sinking of the vessel was the big wave and the consequent listing of the ship.

Re-examined by Mr. Walker, witness said that if he was the Captain, in such a dangerous situation, he would have invited the pasengers to advise him as to what course should be adopted. As far as possible he would have followed their advice and done everything to save the ship.

THE HELMSMAN'S STORY.

Parbu Vala, the next witness said that he was a Sukani on board the s.s. Tukaram, which sailed from Bombay on November 12 last. At about 4-30 p.m. she reached Harnai, but as the sea was rough No passengers were disembarked there. The ship proceeded southwards past Janjira. At about 6 p.m., the stormy weather grew worse and the Captain decided to turn back. At 7-30 p.m. all of a sudden a huge wave struck the ship and she listed. Two more big waves followed and water began to get in and in a few seconds she sank.

Proceeding witness said that there was no time to lower the life-boats and for the passengers to get into them. Soon after the big wave struck the ship, witness thought, the Captain had issued orders for the distribution of life-belts among the passengers, but there was no time to carry out the orders. Witness did not hear Mr. Pereira advising the Captain to go to Janjira.

Cross-examined by Mr. Creado witness said he could not say whether the Captain was aware that the storm signal had been hoisted on November 12.

Nana Mangal, another Sukani, on board the s.s. Tukaram, said that at about 6 p.m. when he took his turn at the wheel, the sea was moderate. As he was on the bridge he could not say whether any water got into the ship between 6 and 7 p.m. At about 7-30 p.m. a huge wave struck her on her starboard side and it was followed by another wave. With the striking of a third wave she began to go down slowly.

WITNESS FAINTS.

At this stage, probably owing to the revival of past frightful memories, and the terrible scenes he had witnessed at the time of the sinking of the vessel, witness collapsed in the witness-box and fainted. Prompt first-aid was given to him and after he had revived, he was removed from the Court.

Meanwhile, Ramji Shankar, a "Cassaub" (Lamp-lighter) on board the "Tukaram," was examined. He repeated the same story about the big wave striking the ship and her listing and sinking.

ENGINES STOPPED.

Dawood Hussein, Electrician on board the s.s. Tukaram, was the next witness examined. He corroborated in main the evidence of the previous witness. At the time the first wave struck, the ship witness was in the Engine Room. Soon after the second wave, they received an order to stop the engines and they were stopped and they all went to the bridge. At that time water had already entered the engine-room through the door.

Witness along with others soon went down with the ship, but witness was fortunate enough to get at a life-belt floating in the sea and thus he was able to save his life.

Cross-examined by Mr. Creado, witness said that the Chief Engineer was attending to his duties in the Engine Room right up to the time he received orders from the Captain to stop the engines. Witness could not say whether any conversation took place between the Captain and the Chief Engineer.

Abdulla Gulam Mohidin another survivor was next called into the witness-box. As soon as he entered the box he showed signs of fainting and his examination was deferred.

ANOTHER PASSENGER'S EVIDENCE.

Ahmed Ibrahim Mulla, a seaman passenger, on board the s.s. Tukaram, next gave evidence. He was one of the five signatories to the complainant sent to the Port Officer, about the tackles of the life-boats not working. Witness said that he was a third class passenger on the lower decks. He had two friends with him one of them was drowned in the tragedy and the other was alive. At about 4-30 p.m. the ship began rolling and they lay down. At about 6-30 water began to get in and when it was waist-deep in the lower deck, witness and others went up to the main deck. Up to this time none of them had attempted to lower the boats.

Proceeding witness said that the complaint sent by them to the Director, Bombay Port Trust, was drafted at his native place Sailwadi. In the course of the complaint it was stated that the boats were so strongly fastened that the complainants could not unfasten them even after two hours' struggling and that no life belts were at hand.

PASSENGERS NOT DULY WARNED.

Questioned by Mr. Walker about the allegations made in the above complaint, witness stated that the statements that "they tried to lower the boats for two hours and that there were no life belts in the steamer" were not correct. They tried to lower the boats only after the big wave struck the ship. There were a large number of belts stacked one above the other, but only they could not be removed as they were firmly fastened, and they were not given sufficient warning about the impending danger. Witness himself, somehow or other got hold of a belt but it was not a good one. He saved his life by supporting himself on a piece of wood.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai witness admitted that the life-saving appliances which the steamer carried were more than adequate. But their complaint was that the Captain did not give orders earlier for the distribution of belts.

After some more evidence was recorded the hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Dr. Luders' lecture on "Iranian Civilization in Central Asia, Cama Institute, 172, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

First lecture of Mr. N. B. Divatia on Gujarati poetic literature, University Library Building, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

S. S. "Ranchi" with mails of 29th Dec. due at 10 a.m.

Annual social gathering of V. J. T. Institute Students' Union, 4-30 p.m., Mr. R. D. Bell presiding.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a pocket Diary for 1928 from Messrs. The Manson-Vernon, Co., Ltd., Bombay.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Delays on messages to and from United Kingdom via Indian Radio Telegraph Coy. are now normal.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A fornightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

DR. LUDERS AT CAMA INSTITUTE.

Dr. Luders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit in the Berlin University will deliver a public lecture before the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvala Buildings, Ravelin Street, 172, Hornby Road, Fort) to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on "Iranian Civilization in Central Asia."

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POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beria and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 18th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil, Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 71. Total Mortality this day last year was 90.

BRAHMAN SABHA.

On Monday evening was performed the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Hari Keshao Gokhale, who donated Rs. 10,000 for building the Brahman Sabha Hall, named after him, at the hands of Mr. Narahar Sastri Godse. The young artist Mr. Kolhatkar, who presented the portrait to the Sabha was congratulated. Suitable speeches from Mr. Godse and others and a reply by Mr. Gokhale, followed by distribution of "tilgul" brought the pleasant proceedings to an end.

A SUGGESTION TO TRAIN PASSENGERS.

The Time Tables of Surburban and Through Train service of G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways will be revised from about the 1st March 1928. Public are requested to send their suggestions to the Honorary Joint Secretaries, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 21st January 1928.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Agent of the above Bank has received a telegram from its Head Office in Hongkong, advising that, subject to audit, the appropriation for the year will probably be:—Final Dividend, (subject to deduction of Income-tax) £3 per share; Bonus in addition to dividend, (subject to deduction of Income-tax), £2 per share; Added to Silver Reserve Fund, dol. 5 lacs; Written off Bank Premises A/c, dol. 16 lacs; Carried forward to next year about, dol. 34 lacs.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. at Matunga in Jivraj Nensey's Wadi when resolutions regarding the following will be adopted. 1 Grievances of Mukadams. 2 Free local pass on B. B. & C. I. Railway. 3 Grievances of Chargemen. 4 Recognition of Assistant workers' claims. 5 Correspondence of the Union and Building Committee's Report.

HIGH COURT

PARSEE PRIESTS AT LOGGERHEADS

JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS

A dispute between two rival sections of Parsi Priests at Udvada in Surat District, had a sequel in a criminal case, in respect of which an appeal came up before Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza at the High Court.

In this case the complainant Kharshedji Pestonji Patel, a priest of Udvada charged Phiroze Dastur Kharshedji and sixteen other priests of the same place with criminal trespass, assault etc. The complaint was dismissed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class of Surat. The appeal to the Sessions Judge having similarly failed, the complainant applied to the High Court in revision.

The complainant alleged that for a long time the priests of Udwada, a place of pilgrimage for the Parsis, were divided into two rival parties, one supporting the complainant and the other to which the accused belonged. Proceedings were taken by each party against the other, in course of which, the accused had undertaken not to enforce on the complainant's party a certain resolution passed by them regarding the performance of ceremonies.

In March 1927, a Parsi lady of Bombay, Bai Piroj Pestonji Petit had entrusted to the complainant the performance of the "Nirangdin" ceremony according to the old custom. The complainant thereupon, informed the accused that the ceremony would be performed in the old way, and not as prescribed by the resolution passed by the Dastur's party to which the accused belonged.

The complainant further alleged that on March 13,1927 when he and his supporters were performing the ceremony in the "Deremehr", the accused broke into the building, defiled the ceremony and behaved in an insulting and threatening manner. On account of their obstruction, he had to give up the ceremony, which put him to a loss of Rs. 1200.

VIOLATION OF THEIR JUST RIGHTS.

The accused denied that they had committed a breach of peace or any other offence. According to them, the ceremonies required to be performed with the sanction and supervision of the Dasturs who had certain rights in respect of them.

As regards the "Nirangdi" ceremony which led to the dispute, the accused stated that the lady had once a difference of opinion with the Priests, and taking advantage of that the complainant who bore ill-will against them, had persuaded her to entrust the ceremony to him. As the proposed performnce was in an improper manner, and in violation of the just rights of the Priests, they went there accompanied by policemen, and stopped the ceremony in a peaceful and lawful manner.

NO BREACH OF PEACE.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment observed that the propriety or otherwise of a religious ceremony could not be decided by a criminal court. The proper place for such a dispute was a civil court.

The only point, therefore, which the Court had to examine in this case was whether the accused had committeed a breach of peace. The fact that the accused had taken the police with them was a strong circumstance in their favour, indicating that they did not intend to commit such an offence. Their Lordships, therefore, rejected the application.

Mr. Kenneth Mc I. Kemp, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, and Mr. G. N. Thakore, Advocate, represented the accused.

PINJRAPOLE TRAGEDY

WIFE BRUTALLY MURDERED

At about 8 a.m. on Wednesday information was received at the Maharbawdy Police Station that a young Hindu woman named Jamubai was done to death by her husband Gowrishanker Narayen in a house at Pinjrapole. The police repaired to the scene and found Jamubai lying in a pool of blood and her husband Gowrishanker sitting by her. Her throat was cut across by a knife and besides two stab wounds had cut open her somach protruding the intestinues. It was a gruesome sight as the woman had married only last year and was still in the prime of her life. The cause of murder is said to be domestic unhappiness. Gowrishanker is under arrest and further enquiries are in progress.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO BOY

While enjoying a marriage festival on Monday night Azizbhai Jumma, a Mahomedan boy, aged 12 years, dashed his head against a water-pipe and sustained fracture of the skull. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CITY

Purshotam Jairam, a Hindu, residing at Bhandup Street on the first floor of a house, was looking through a window on the 29th ultimo when he over-balanced and fell down from a height of 18 feet. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday.

S. S. KIDDERPORE ABLAZE

COTTON BALES BURNT DOWN

ANOTHER FIRE AT COTTON GREEN

DAMAGE OF SEVERAL LAKHS

A huge fire broke out on Wednesday afternoon in the hatch No. 5 of the s.s. "Kidderpore," a P. and O. liner which was lying in the Victoria Docks Shed No. 2 and was due to leave for Yokohoma on Wednesday night. At about 2 p.m. a passer-by found smoke coming out from the hatch and he, it appears, informed the officers on board the ship who rang up the Byculla Fire Brigade and informed where the fire was. It was found that a cargo of cotton which was being exported by the Japanese Trading Company and several other firms was on fire. The flames spread very rapidly and before the fire-engines could arrive considerable damage was done. The cotton in the hatch is valued at Rs. 7 to 8 lakhs.

The fire-engines from Byculla, Mandvi, Carnac Bunder, Wadi Bunder and the Fort arrived at the scene immediately, and in about half an hour after their arrival the fire was brought under control. The extent of the damage and the cause of fire are not known. Some damage to the ship is also feared.

SHIP'S DEPARTURE INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The hatch contained about 2,600 bales of cotton, almost all of which are damaged. Most of them, it would appear, are burnt while the rest have been drenched with water. The fire lasted for full five hours in spite of the strenuous efforts of the several fire engines to extinguish it. At 7 p.m. it was almost extinguished and the refuse was then brought out from the hatch.

The cargo was stored for export to Kobe—for which port the steamship was to sail on Thursday afternoon—by various cotton firms in Bombay chief of them being the following:—Messrs. Bruel & Co., Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., Messrs. R. D. Tata and Co; Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mr. Sevaram Joharmal, G. Dossa and Co., Ozaburin and Co.

It is somewhat hazardous to estimate the amount of damage caused by the fire, but one can safely say that the figure could not be below four lakhs.

The departure of the vessel has, on account of the fire, been indefinitely postponed.

ANOTHER FIRE AT COTTON GREEN

DAMAGE OF OVER FIVE LAKHS

Closely following the fire on the s.s. "Kidderpore" in the Victoria Docks, a much more disastrous fire broke out at the cotton depot at Cotton Green on Wednesday afternoon and in a short span of two hours burnt down cotton worth more than Rs. five lakhs, and this happened in spite of a strong guard put up by the fire brigade to keep a watch on the cotton yard area.

At about 3 p.m. one of the guards on duty near the East India Cotton Association Hall saw some smoke emerging from the cotton bales of the Jatha of Samairam Joharmull which is in an open space and far away from the rest of the Jathas. He immediately summoned the help of the fire-brigade and engines which came from all sides—some even from the Victoria Docks where the fire on the s.s. Kidderpore had to all appearances been checked—helped very much in locating the blaze and saving such of the lot of bales as could be saved. The Jatha contained nearly 5,000 bales of cotton out of which more than half valuing about rupees five lakhs have been destroyed. The blaze was extinguished by about 5-30 p.m. and the fire engines once again repaired to the s.s. Kidderpore where the situation had grown more serious.

The bales were insured.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

The Japanese Overseas Commercial travellers have arrived in Bombay, and have opened their show room at Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. They have brought with them a large assortments of cotton goods, hoisery, glassware, enamalled ware, sundry goods, etc.

ENGLISH MAIL TIMINGS.

As the outward Persian Gulf Mail steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English Mail steamer "Ranchi" which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 13th January, 1928, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office of the correspondance for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on that date.

Unregistered correspondence up to 8 a.m. on 13-1-1928.

Registered correspondence up to 5 p.m. on 12-1-1928.

Parcels up to 5 p.m. on 12-1-1928.

Postings at the Town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 11.
Previous Closing Rate	18.83
To-day's Opening Rate	18.77
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.85
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 11.
Previous Closing Rate	10.05
To-day's Opening Rate	9.98
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.00
Difference	—.05
Broach Expectation	376 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 11.
Silver Ready	26 8 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of market—Steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 76|5, 4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 88|1.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 26|12, 27|4, Imperial Bank 1,480.

Railways:—Mymensigh Bhairabazar Railway guaranteed 99, Mayurbhuj Railway 70.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton 1|10, Bengal-Nagpore 1|8, 1|12, Kesoram 3|6.

Jutes:—Birla 17|4, 17|8, Clive 49|14, 50|2, 50, Clive (pref.) 120, Dalhousie 566, Fort William 470, Howrah 62|12, 63, Hukumchand 24|8, National 5|8, Presidency 13|7, 13|10, Union 82|8, Waverly 9|4.

Coals:—Bhalgora 5, Bomen 18, Burrakur 14|8, Katras Jhenniah 65|8, Pench Vally 27|12, Seebpore 27|8, Prem.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 17|5, I. I. Steel 18|12, Marshalls 3|8, I. S. Wagon (Pref.) 93, Thornycroft 1|8, Kumardhubi (Ordy.) 4|8, Dacca Electric 2|4, S. O. L. Jubbulpore Electric 11, Gorakhpore Electric 10|14, Midnapore Zemindary 140, Mathurapore Zemindary 1|14, Murreebnewery 196, Reliance Firebrick 7|2, B. I. Corporation (Ordy.) 3|13, D. O. (Defd.) 2|8, B. C. Corporation 5|8, Madan Theatre 4|14.

Teas:—Arcuttipore 35|12, C. T. Baghmani 12|8, Dufflagarh 18, Millibari 25|8, Lacktadrar 30, Rajabhai 51.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PARSIS

Under the auspices of the Parsi Central Association, a public meeting of the Parsis will be held on Sunday (the 15th inst.) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) at the Dubash Theatre (opposite Cama Bag), Charni Road Junction at which the following prominent co-operators and well-known Zoroastrian speakers will address their views on the co-operative movement in general and the advantages of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd., in particular:—N. M. Joshi Esq. M.L.A., Prof. H. L. Kaji, Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, Mr. Kakirji Edulji Bharoocha, Mr. Ardeshir B. Godrej, Dr. Kaikhushrao Kersasp Dadachanji.

Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria will preside.

All Parisis, ladies and gentlemen are cordially requested to be present at this important communal meeting and witness interesting "slides" in thrift self-help and co-operation which will be shewn by Raj Bahadur S.S. Talmaki, one of the founders of the Shamrao Vithal Urban Co-operative Bank. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 28 years.

Specialise as **Bank Officers** (C.A.I.B.); **Insurance Experts** (Life, Fire & Marine) (F. C. I. I.); **Company Secretaries** (F. I. S. A.); **Business Organisers and Merchants** (L.C.C., D.Com.M.C.) and tack in if so desired an **Accountancy Course** (G.D.A., F.A.A.O.) as this Profession **is now overcrowded.**

Tuition Personal or through Post. Write or call for 1928-29 Prospectus. 86, Esplanade Road, (Near National Bank), Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY JANUARY 12, 1928.

THROW IT OUT.

Our readers must have noticed in our "Latest News" columns yesterday a forecast of the Reserve Bank Bill as it is going to be introduced in the coming sessions of the Assembly. The forecast is made by the special correspondent of the "Daily Express" of Madras, and, if this correspondent is to be believed, Sir Basil Blackett is going to force his original scheme of a Shareholders' Bank through the Assembly with a modification that keeps it in essence what the original scheme was. This modification is to be in the direction of creating 5 different registers of shareholders—in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Rangoon—each register to elect 15 men to an electoral college, and this college to elect 2 Directors each for its respective register. This will give 10 Directors. Six Directors will be elected by the Chambers of Commerce and Co-operative banks, and the remainder are to be nominated, making 24 in all. If Sir Basil Blackett imagines that the present scheme, at least as it is now reported to us, is one that will be acceptable to the country, he is much mistaken, because it does not remove the fundamental objection to a directorate elected by shareholders on which we have frequently laid emphasis in these columns. We have over and over again pointed out that the experience of the working of joint-stock companies has repeatedly shown in the past that where the dividends are safe, the shareholder cares very little who the Directors are, and does not care even to attend general meetings at which the election of Directors takes place, and that, therefore, the election practically rests in the hands of the Managers or Managing Agents. We have pointed out that many crores are to be handed over to the Reserve Bank as earnings of the Note-Issue Department, and this so fully guarantees the dividends that the shareholders of the Reserve Bank will care very little about the annual general meetings and the choice of Directors, and that the matter will, in practice, rest with the Managing Governors—in other word the Directors will but be the creatures of the Managing Governors, and will quietly assent to whatever action he chooses to take, however detrimental it may be in the interests of India. The new scheme—if its details have been correctly reported—means that the Managing Governor will have to manipulate two elections instead of one. First he will get 15 men of his own choice put in, in a so-called meeting of shareholders of one of these 5 registers, and then ask these 15 creatures of his to name one man who will be the Director, and the Managing Governor will take good care to see that this one man is a "safe" man who will give no trouble on the Board. The shareholders' meeting in each register will be a farce, as no shareholder will bother about attending when he knows that his own capital is safe, and his own dividend certain. Such meetings will, therefore, consist of men brought in there through the influence of the Managing Governor, exactly as joint-stock Company meetings consist but too frequently of men in the employ of or connected with the Agents. This is the fundamental vice of any shareholders' scheme, and can never be got over in any modification where the ultimate electors are a body of shareholdrs. We have, therefore, no doubt the country will not be led away into accepting any such scheme as a great improvement on the original. What the country wants is a scheme under which Directors would not be creatures of the Managing Governor, and could be trusted to be watch-dogs of its vital interests, and to see that our Reserves and our resources are not exploited for the benefit of other countries on pretexts however plausible.

The division of one register into five or more is no doubt intended to placate the opposition of the members of the Assembly, by telling them that each important area is to get a Director of its own, because that was one of the fundamentals of the proposals put forward by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar in his scheme modelled on the Council of State electorate, but, in that scheme, the electorate constituted the most important factor. It ensured that the electorate would be as independent as it could be. It, therefore, ensured the election through such electorates of independent and patriotic men as Directors, men with whom the country's interests would be safe. The scheme as now reported makes them creatures of the Managing Governor, though it be one such creature from each different area, and we trust the Assembly will refuse to have anything to do with such a scheme. We have been told that shareholders are necessary to keep out political influences from the future Reserve Bank, but we may well ask Sir Basil Blackett what it is that he fears. Is it that Swarajists or Congressmen will come in and vote away crores of rupees to the Congress or the Khadi funds? The Reserve Bank will have to confine its operations within the lines laid down in the Act creating it. Its two and only two functions will be:—First, keeping the rupee at parity with gold and, second, control of credit. As regards the first of these two functions it has very little to do except to see that currency is issued against gold tendered to it, or currency is cancelled against gold withdrawn. In performing the second of its functions, it will have to pour its resources into the market by buying securities, or withdraw money from the market by selling securities, and it is in this part of its functions that danger will lie. To prevent gold flowing into India, it may choose to invest its resources in foreign balances or foreign securities and starve our own market for funds. If this is not sufficient, and if there is such intense demand for India's produce and at such good prices that the balance of trade becomes heavily favourable to this country, and if the Managing Governor, guided by financial interests in London, becomes anxious to prevent further flow of gold to India, he may pretend that the price-level in India was too high, that it indicated inflation etc., etc. and may cut down credits, thereby compelling holders of goods in this country to throw them on the market, and bring down prices here to the great detriment of our huge agricultural population, as agricultural produce in one form or other forms 90 per cent. of the exports of this country.

It is here that Directors of independence and of a national outlook will be most urgently needed. Such Directors will want to know why a particular step in credit control is taken, and if they find that it is to divert gold from this country to other shores to help their central banks or their monetary systems, if they find that an attempt to reduce the price level is made not because Indian prices are higher than world prices, but because unless prices are reduced India may draw too much gold, if they find that money is made tighter here not from the Indian point of view, but from the world point of view, that is in the interests of other countries of the world, if any of these things is attempted, and if at that time we have independent and patriotic men on the Board, they will put their foot down and refuse to be a party to such an anti-Indian policy. Unles Government agree to some scheme that ensures such men coming to the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank, it will be the duty of every patriotic member in the Assembly to throw out the Bill. We are, therefore, glad that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has this point in mind and we would urge him and every member of the Congress party in the Assembly to see that they do not allow this shareholders' scheme to be foisted upon the country by absenting themselves from the Assembly when the question again comes up.

CORPORATION FINANCE.

It was a pretty dismal picture that Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla, Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, painted of the Corporation's finances while presenting to the Corporation the budget estimates for the year 1928-29 on Tuesday. Once again it was a story of a growing burden and diminishing strength to bear it. The estimated income for the year is 327 lakhs, whereas with the maximum retrenchment the expenditure is expected to be 333 lakhs, thus showing a deficit of about 6 lakhs. Two years ago some appreciable retrenchment was effected and the expenditure was reduced to 290 lakhs; but, thanks mainly to the increasing debt charges, the past savings have been practically wiped out and a fresh loan of 25 lakhs is proposed to be raised during the year. Yet compulsory primary education is still to be introduced in five of the seven wards of the city and, as Mr. Rahimtulla reminds us, adequate hospital accommodation is a crying need of the city. As regards the net debt of the Corporation, that is the total debt minus the sinking fund against it, is about 16 crores. But this does not constitute the total debt of the city as the ultimate liability of the Improvement Trust loans falls on the Corporation. The net debt of the Trust is a little less than 15 crores. Thus the total debt of the city reaches the frightful figure of about 30 crores, which is nearly 5 crores more than the Bombay Government's debt for the whole Presidency excluding this city. The tale of liabilities is not yet complete. So far no provision has been made for the Drainage Scheme, which is expected to cost about 2 crores, the interest and sinking fund in respect of which will amount to about 13 lakhs. The Chief Accountant puts it very mildly when he warns that "the financial position of the Corporation is, therefore, such that utmost care is needed in regard to new expenditure, both Revenue and Loan."

While expenditure and debt liabilities have thus steadily increased during the last few years, the revenue has not kept pace with the liabilities. Mr. Rahimtulla points out that since the year 1922-23 the expenditure has increased by about 72 lakhs, i.e., by 27 per cent., while the income has increased by only about 60 lakhs or by 22 per cent., that is, 5 per cent. less than the increase of expenditure. If this state of things should go on much longer, it will only result in fresh taxation. It is some relief to find that the Budget estimates do not contemplate any fresh taxes. Even now the city is taxed far too much to be able to stand further burdens. Quoting from Prof. Shah's book on "The Indian Municipalities", Mr. Rahimtulla pointed out that the average per capita burden of taxation under all heads, local, provincial and Imperial, works out at Rs. 150 per annum in Bombay, much under Rs. 50 in Calcutta and about Rs. 25 in Madras. And the Bombay city pays not less than 88 per cent. of the income-tax of the whole province. Yet Bombay is acutely suffering from utterly inadequate medical relief and the premier city of India cannot boast of having compulsory primary education in all its wards. Additional taxation for several years to come is out of the question. Mr. Kirpalani, while acting as Commissioner, remarked in a note on the current year's budget: "I conclude that any increase in the staple sources of our income is not to be looked for. An increase in other soures is by its nature fluctuating and cannot be made the basis of any large programme of development. We must, therefore, concentrate on reduction of expenditure. The saving so made would not be very large, but therein lies our only hope of financial safety." Mr. Kirpalani expresses the feeling of every rate-payer in the city.

Additional taxation being out of the question for the present, the Corporation has to rely mainly on retrenchment on the one hand and Government's contributions on the other. As regards retrenchment, Mr. Rahimtulla observes: "It is possible that if a man conversant with the working of the administration be appointed he may be able to suggest further avenues of retrenchment." These avenues of what Mr. Kirpalani regards as the only hope of financial safety should be immediately explored to the fullest extent. As regards grants from Government, Mr. Rahimtulla is absolutely right in claiming a grant to the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College on the same scale on which Government give grants to other educational institutions. The policy recently followed by Government towards the Corporation has not been very encouraging. That policy is graphically described by Mr. Rahimtulla in the following words: "When profits were to be made they were to go to the Province; when there are losses they should be borne by the city. It is a case of heads I win, tails you lose. If only half of the money spent on Back Bay Reclamation had been devoted to the development of the north of the city and the suburbs, these heavy losses would not have occurred and it would have resulted in greater benefit to the citizens." Mr. Rahimtulla next goes on to show how hard and unjustly the city of Bombay is hit by the Meston Award. If he had pursued his line of reasoning further and tried to find out why Government follow the policy he has aptly discribed, he would have come to the conslusion that there can be no salvation for the city or the province or the country till the people who have a real stake in the country are masters of their own fortunes. Till that time comes the Corporation has to rely on wise economy.

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M.L.A.)

To work is thy duty, not for sake
Of consequences, verily:
To action desiring fruits nor take;
Nor to inaction wedded be.

We have seen how the national movement in India rose to its zenith in 1917, in 1921, and in 1924; and how it was met by the bureaucracy at each stage with sham Reform on one hand and stern repression on the other. We have also seen how the many diversities in Indian conditions, climatic and economical, commercial, social and religious, have all been fully exploited by those who have steadily pursued the 'divide and rule' policy in this country for a hundred years and more. But that in the midst of all its diversities, there has been a sublime underlying unity marking the course of Indian history through the ages, that India, the oldest of the world's civilised countries, and England, the youngest have been divinely brought together in order to evolve a many-sided social, political and spiritual unity that is bound to be of the highest value to all the nations of the world, I hope the thoughtful student of History will perceive. For our immediate purpose, it is enough to realise that national solidarity in India is not incompatible with divergencies in communal or party organisations. Our best course will be neither to ignore nor to magnify the cross-currents, but to try and harmonise them with the All-India movement for the attainment of Swaraj. In order to do this, we must steadily endeavour to cultivate a spirit of mutual tolerance and respect among the various communities and interests that make up the Indian body politic. Towards this end in view, I venture to make the following suggestions:—

ENCOURAGE SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE.

(1) In order to cultivate mutual tolerance and respect, we must multiply opportunities of united action towards the attainment of our common civic and political rights. By directing greater attention on these, the strength of communal and religious strifes will be minimised; and the foundations laid of good-will and brotherhood among all. As a corollary, we must discountenance all proselytism on any large scale whether by Christian or Mahomedan or Arya-Samajist Missionaries; or at least restrict conversions to changes of faith through pure conviction among educated adults, (2) in South India, we must take active steps to expose the false hypotheses on which Brahmins and Non-Brahmins are represented by mischief-mongers or deluded enthusiasts as possessing racially, socially, nay politically conflicting interests. It is surprising how though there is no such thing as a single Non-Brahmin community, yet the myth has captured the imagination of many, (3) lastly, we Hindus must make a determined effort to elevate the Depressed Classes economically, socially and religiously, not by the absurd Gandhian method of penance on the part of the higher caste but by inculcating among the Untouchables habits of cleanliness, purity, temperance and non-violence, and by treating them on the Sanatanic basis of God-love, self-surrender and service as absolute equals with other Hindus. Religious organisations for establishing such equality and brotherhood among all Hindus are fast coming into existence. But even taking conditions as they are, no well-informed critic will deny that despite inevitable individual or group differences, and linguistic and communal diversities, national solidarity in all economic, political and cultural and other vital concerns is as potential in India as in any other country, though perhaps less patent to the eye of the globe-trotter.

INDIA'S IDEAL YOGA.

Side by side with steady efforts to remove all causes of undue communal or religious friction among ourselves, we must have organisations for propagating the cultural ideals of India which are far superior to those of any other country under the sun. Millenniums ago, several adventurous tribes of India migrated to the then known parts of the earth carrying everywhere the spiritual torch of the ancient seers of this land. Ancient Persia, Babylonia, Judea, Assyria, Egypt and Greece were, all in varying degrees, the cultural off-shoots of ancient India. Likewise, even before the Christian era, the followers of Jina-Buddha and Gautama Buddha—how the average modern historian has grossly identified the two!—had spread far East as far as China and Japan, if not Westwards also. Now, when all the nations of the world are again brought together, India has to play her divinely-appointed part of the Teacher of the World. In order to do this efficiently we, Hindus particularly, have to cleanse our hearts and minds of the weighty accretions of many centuries; and realise our own spiritual brotherhood first; and then re-discover the links that bind us with the rest of the world. All the false pictures of India, of the Hindu as an emasculated idolator addicted to drinking cow's urine or tyrannising over child-wives, or of the

(Continued on page 9.)

THE POETESS' MISSION.

NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

(BY BHARATA).

However noble and sound might be the principle of self-reliance and self-growth which became the political philosophy of India with the birth of the great Non-co-operation movement, the imparative necessity for foreign propaganda, if only to counter-act the calumny and slander that are being circulated in other lands about India by the enemies of her progress and freedom should not have been neglected. The sanctity with which these principles were being regarded, and to a great extent continue to be regarded, has certainly done more harm to the cause of India. Without licence the subsidized propagandists have dared, even where the devil pauses to tread, to carry on their blasphemous mission of reviling India in the eyes of the world. Had there been authoritive foreign propaganda bureaus under the direct influence and guidance of the Indian National Congress, things would have been different. At any rate the revilers of India would have then to face a formidable opposition. But it is unfortunate that the regrettable attitude of indifference manifested by Indian Nationalism has contributed in no small measure to the humiliation of India in other lands.

A PAPER RESOLUTION.

It was not till the year 1925, when the Indian National Congress held the annual session at Cawnpore under the inspiring presidentship of Srimati Sarojini Naidu, whose daring and courage are only equalled by her passionate love for the motherland, that the Congress revolted against the tyranny of orthodox sentiment ingrained by the Non-co-operation cult and declared in unequivocal terms its intention to carry on foreign propaganda on behalf of the Indian National Congress. The declaration was made only in paper, but no practical steps could be taken for some reason or other. The mighty strides the campaign of calumny has been making since is remarkable and Pilcherian lies and Mayo outrages are but a part of that ignoble and infamous campaign. Sydenham and Company have long been similarly busy.

In these circumstances none would challenge the assertion that India should be heard through her own voice by peoples outside and that the Indian National Congress would only be doing what is expected of the institution of its prestige and popularity if it deputes its own spokesmen to foreign lands. The news of the reported invitation to Srimati Sarojini Naidu to visit America, therefore, is most welcome and the National Congress, one trusts, will not lose this unique opportunity.

THE WORTHY PROPAGANDIST.

Of her qualification as an able propagandist, subtle politician, she has given ample evidence. A poetess of great eminence, as Srimati Sarojini Naidu is, her imagination, fervour and passion aided by a silvery eloquence with a wonderful command of the English language would be quite a formidable reply to the maligners of India and her aspirations. If she could make the vitiated, colour-ridden and almost heartless White South Africa into a land of hope for the till recently hopeless and despaired Indians, alone and unaided, what may not India expect of her noble and distinguished daughter in other lands? Now the hand of hospitality has been extended to her by far off America, the Fatherland of the notorious Miss Mayo, inviting the foremost woman patriot of India to visit that country. This invitation is as providential as the acceptance of it would be of utmost moment. She who, according to her own confession, transcends all barriers of countries and continents in her ideals of service and patriotism, who acclaims the acceleration of international co operation and unity, who stands as the apostle of international peace, will not, one hopes, refuse the invitation. Truly has the Mahatma said in commenting upon this call from America: "Our talented poetess and the foremost of India's women in the fight for freedom is sure by the magic of her eloquence to captivate American imagination" as did the distinguished countrymen of ours, the immortal Swami Vivekananda, but a few decades ago.

Notes of the Day.

All-Party Conference at Benares.

According to the latest announcement of the General Secretary of the Congress, the meeting of the Working Committee will be held on the 15th instant, not in Bombay as announced before, but in Benares in deference to the desire of the majority of the members of the Committee. It is understood that a number of Liberal and other non-Congress leaders have also been invited to attend the meeting, prominent among them being the Maharaja of Mahomedabad, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chintamani and Sir Ali Imam. It is fortunate that Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar, who were unavoidably absent from the Congress session, are expected to attend the meeting. Obviously the main subject before the meeting will be the organising of the boycott of the Commission. Now that the bulk of the country is definitely pledged to the boycott, it is the businesslike organisation of the boycott that needs to be most attended to, though in some places like Lahore general propaganda may yet be necessary. As regards the boycott proper, public meetings and similar other demonstrations, we have no doubt that the Benares Conference will have little difficulty in arriving at a unanimous programme. So far, however, as the details of policy in the Councils are concerned, since Congressmen will have to rely to a large extent on the support of other parties in the Councils to make their resistance effective and something more than a mere gesture on their part, we trust the Working Committee will avail itself of the presence of the leaders of other parties in agreeing to a workable programme acceptable to all the Nationalists in the Councils. It is also desirable for the Committee to utilise the all-party conference in securing further support to the Unity resolution of the Congress. It should be superfluous to state that a nation-wide support for that resolution is an essential condition of the success of the boycott.

Baldwin's Swan Song

Lord Cushendun, the newly-appointed apostle of peace and disarmament a l'Anglais at the Geneva Debating Society, forecasts that the General Election cannot be postponed much longer than a year. The negative language of this cautious forecast is an indication of the anxiety with which Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues would like to stick to office if they can manage it, utilising the time for "settling the fate of the Empire" during that precious interval of growing dissatisfaction in their rank and file and continuous defeats at by-elections. The fate of the Empire would depend, according to Lord Cushendun, upon the result of the General Election. As India is Britain's real Empire and her fate is already settled by the tri-partite conspiracy between the political parties in Great Britain, the Empire will very well jog along in a manner agreeable to British Imperialists even after Mr. Baldwin who is now busy singing his swan song has been forced to make room for a Lib-Lab. Coalition. His swan song is "Peace in our own time, O! Lord!" with a side reference to the need of telling the truth. His followers do not evidently relish the rhyme. Mr. Baldwin is like the King of Peru in A. A. Milne's verse, who

"Would murmur and murmur,
Until he felt firmer
This curious rhyme which he had."

But Mr. Baldwin's chances of finding himself firmer are very slender.

Quo Vadis?

Of all odious taxes, the capitation tax is the most odious. But, it is still suffered to prevail in Burma under the British regime. It is there doubly odious, having been forced upon a people by an alien Government. The local Government some time ago appointed a Committee to suggest alternatives to the tax. But, as if to show the fruits of co-operation, having got some alternatives from the Committee, the Government coolly accepted some of the alternatives and imposed them on the people on the top of the capitation tax. This was the last straw, but the Burmese people refused to have their backs broken and, thanks to the spirit of Non-Co-operation that is still alive, they have started a campaign of non-payment of the tax. But the British Empire has greater might and the Government have despatched military police to various districts to facilitate the collection of the tax. The people of India and Burma ask "Quo vadis?"

THE INDORE ROMANCE

WILL EX-MAHARAJAH MARRY MISS MILLER

GOVERNMENT REFUSE SANCTION

SHUDDI LEADERS ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA

The proposed marriage of the ex-Maharaja of Indore with Miss Nancy Miller of California has raised several issues of importance affecting religious, political and social questions. In the first place, the Arya Samajists and the leaders of the Shuddi movement are in a great fix in regard to the request of the ex-Maharaja whether Miss Miller could be taken into Hindu fold by the Shuddi ceremony. Indeed this ceremony of purification was meant only for genuine enquirer after Hindu religion who wanted to embrace Hindu religion for a spiritual solace exclaiming all his worldly possesions for the spiritual boon he received from Hinduism. Swami Dayanand and Swami Shraddhanand had, to all intents and purposes, this sole aim in view while introducing the Shuddi movement. It is reported that the ex-Maharaja has offered a large sum of money to the Hindu Missionary Society if they facilitate the work of taking Miss Miller into the Hindu fold but looking to the fact that Miss Miller is not a genuine enquirer after the truth of the Hindu religion, the leaders of the Shuddi movement are on the horn of the dilemma whether they could legitimately take Miss Miller into the Hindu fold seeing that her motive for embracing Hinduism is more for the sake of marriage with the ex-Maharaja with two living wives than any love for the religion itself. This question is under a very careful consideration by the leaders of the Shuddi movement and their decision would be an acid test of their present and future policy.

POLITICAL ASPECT.

The second question which vitally axects the marriage is of political importance to the British and the American Governments. After a great deal of consideration the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, it is stated, refused to give permission to this marriage.

The Government of India in this connection have, it appears, taken into consideration the fact that the ex-Maharaja has already two Ranees and that he is marrying an English lady but an American subject. If the marriage proved a failure and any unpleasant incident occurred again reminiscent of the Mumtaz Begum affairs there is a possibility of the political harmony of these two great countries being disturbed. The Agent to the Governor-General, therefore, has strongly advised Mr. Abdul Rashid, the Private Secretary of the ex-Maharaja, to induce the ex-Maharajah refrain from this marriage. Mr. Rashid has gone with this message to Colombo post haste and further development is awaited.

THE DOMESTIC ASPECT.

Thirdly, the proposed marriage has clouded the domestic firmament of the ex-Maharaja. Of his two Ranees, the junior Ranee has taken this most to heart and, as report has it, has not been taking food for the last five days. She is suffering from fever and is having fainting fits. She refuses to take even medicine and her condition is very pitiable. She also refused to see anybody, even her mother and other relatives. So far for the junior Maharani H H. Indirabai. The senior Ranee, on the other hand, takes the whole thing stoically and complaisantly does not care a pin whether the ex-Maharaja marries a third Ranee or a hundredth Ranee because her position and future are secured and established. It is matter of only a few months ---which she eagerly awaits---when her son the heir-apparent would be the Ruling Prince of Indore in place of the ex-Maharaja with full powers and State dignity of a first class Rajah of Central India. These hopes she expects to be realised next year when the heir-apparent would attain majority. The senior Ranee, therefore, bides her time. If the ex-Maharaja persists in the marriage in spite of all the opposition from several quarters, including the Indore Cabinet and the Government of India, both the Ranees will have, it is understood, to seek the assistance of the Government of India in regard to the payment of allowance to which they are entitled under the present arrangement. When the ex-Maharaja agreed to abdicate in favour of a regency it was proposed to allow him an annual allowance of Rs. eight lacs and to the Ranees Rs. two lacs each. The Ranees are getting their allowances through the ex-Maharaja and not direct and it is alleged, their is a strong complaint from their household department that they do not get their allowances in full. It is understood, therefore, that they would represent to the Government of India to make arrangement so that they may get their annuties direct.

Miss Miller who was seen at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the New Year has left for Ceylon hearing the discouraging report from the ex-Maharaja in regard to their marriage and the meantime the people of Indore, the members of the Indore State Cabinet and the Ranees are viewing the future development with great interest.

EX-MAHARAJA INDISPOSED

CONFIMED TO HIS ROOM

COLOMBO, Jan. 11.

The "Ceylon Times" publishes a photograph of the ex-Maharaja of Indore and Miss Miller under the heading "Discovered in Ceylon". The ex-Maharajah of Indore and his staff arrived in Colombo from Port Said by s.s. "Crosova" on the New Year's Eve and took rooms in a Colombo Hotel where the ex-junior Maharanee was already residing. The latter left for India on 2nd January. Miss Miller and her grand mother arrived in the hotel later. The ex-Mararajah of Indore with Miss Miller and her grand mother proceeded to Nuwara Eliya to-day. It is reported the ex-Maharajah of Indore is indisposed and he is confined to his room in the Grand Hotel.—A. P.

ON A COURTESY VISIT

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE LEAVES FOR AMERICA

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, has left, in what he describes as a courtesy visit to America, accompamed by the Minister for Defence and prominent Government servants. —Reuter

AMALGAMATED NEWSPAPERS LTD. OF CALCUTTA

HIGH COURT APPOINTS PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATORS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

On an application made on behalf of Mr. Clarence Astworth, one of the Receivers of the Bengal National Bank in liquidation, Mr. Justice Pearson, at he High Court today, granted the liquidation of the Amalgamated Newspaper. Limited. and appointed Messrs. Price Waterhouse and Pitt, provisional liquidators, to take charge of the assets of the Company and also whether they should carry on the concern. After proper advertisements in newspapers, the hearing of the application would come up one month hence.—Free Press.

A message from Ootacamund of the 11th instant says: Damage estimated between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 8,000 was caused by a fire which broke out in the Ootacamund Municipal market last night.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PARTY IN C. P.

MEMBERS TO ATTEND COUNCIL SESSION?

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

Dr. Khare, M.L.C., Secretary of the Congress party in the C. P. Legislative Council, has sent a circular letter to all members of the party asking them to attend the session of the Council which commences on the 16th instant. He says that the impression among some members that they cannot attend the session on account of the Madras Congress resolution is wrong.—A. P.

IN OBEDIENCE OF CONGRESS MANDATE

C. P. COUNCIL MEMBER RESIGNS FROM COMMITTEES.

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

Mr. Umesh Dutt Phatak, a member of the Central Provinces Council has resigned from the Select Committees on the Tenancy and Settlement Bills and withdrawn his questions, bills and resolutions in pursuance of the Madras Congress resolution. Mr. Nmesh Dutt Pharak is a member of the Independent Congress Party.—A. P.

NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GUARDSMENS VICTORY

LONDON, Jan. 11.

New York.—A message from Managua says that the loyal Nicaraguan National Guardsmen have regained control over Somatillo mentioned yesterday.—Reutr.

ITINERANT ROYALTIES TO REMAIN INCOGNITO

KING AMANULLAH TO VISIT INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

THREE DAYS' STATE VISIT CONCLUDED

LONDON, Jan. 11.

After King Amanullah has concluded the three days' State visit to England he and the Queen will remain for ten days incognito.

The King of Afghanistan will visit industrial histricts including workshops and factories near London and will also go to Lancashier to see the cotton processes, to Sheffield to see the steel manufactures, to Bradford and other woollen districts and to Birmingham to inspect the manufacture of macinery.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan are not likely to stay in the Afghan Legation while in London owing to inadequate accommodation, but may go to the private house of a prominent Afghan residing here.—Reuter.

AFGHAN KING INSPECTS AIR FORCE

REVEALS CONSIDERABLE TECHNIC L KNOWLEDGE

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Rome.—Wearing a khaki uniform King Amanullah, who was accompanied by his Queen in European toilette and the King and Queen of Italy, revealed considerable technical knowledge watching the Italian Air Force display at Ciampino Aedrome. King Amanullah inspected 100 machines, 50 of which gave an exhibition of military flying. Later, the King of Afghanistan examined four air-ships. He climbed into pilots' cabins and questioned the Italian officers, with regard to uses of various instruments.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL VISIT CONCLUDED

ROYALTY TO STAY AT A HOTEL

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Rome.—With a brilliant reception at the Afghan Legation, the King and the Queen of Afghanistan concluded their official visit to Rome. They will remain privately here for a few days at a hotel. —Reuter.

AMANULLAH WOULD BE SORRY TO LEAVE ROME.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Capital wore a fairy land like aspect with shining lights and gorgeous flags and tapestries on the occasion of the reception of the King and the Queen of Afghanistan and their suites. The Governor, Prince Potenziani welcomed the august guests in the name of Rome. He escorted them to vast and magnificent halls filled with leaders of Court Politics, aristocracy, science and art. All greeted the King and the Queen of Afghanistan very warmly. King Amanullah was heard to exclaim that he would be sorry, when he had to leave Rome. The Orchestra played Afghan and Italian national anthems. —Reuter.

NEHRU'S SMART RETORT.

MR: MACDONALD'S STATEMENT: 'A SHEER RUBBIS'

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

CAMOUFLAGE OF EQUAL STATUS EXPOSED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

A special cable to "Forward" says Pandit Motilal Nehru on his way to Brindisi, interviewed on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's statement on India, said: "The whole of India that matters has already answered that question in no uncertain terms; but if you want to give it in my words I can only adopt the phraseology of Mr MacDonald and say that his statement is sheer rubbish. We in India have long ceased to judge British politicians by their words. It is action that they take which counts with us. There is no doubt that the action taken by the Parliamentary Labour Party has totally belied their words. It is nothing short of adding insult to injury for Mr. MacDonald to say he stood by the Blackpool resolution. To us his own words again it is only prevaricating and misleading to justify the attitude of the Parliamentary Labour Party in regard to the Commission as something not only not contrary to but in furtherance of the Blackpool resolution.

It is sheerest rubbish to say that the Indian Committee will be of equal status with the Parliamentary Commission and Mr. MacDonald is only deceiving himself if he really thinks that the Commission having the sanction of the British Parliament behind it has no higher status than the Committee appointed by a mock Parliament we have in India. I have discussed this point with the members of almost all Parliamentary parties in England, and they had all to admit that technically there could be no comparison between the legal status of the British Commission and that of the Indian Committee. But, they relied on certain passages in the speeches of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Baldwin as containing a guarantee that in effect they would be given equal weight, I have seen enough of Sir John Simon to know what power he wields in both Houses of Parliament, and cannot easily believe that the conclusions arrived at by him will be treated lightly by either House or the Joint Committee of the two.—Free Press.

COMBINED RELIEF FUNDS FOR THAMES FLOOD

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Combined relief funds for the Thames floods hitherto amount to twenty thousand sterling.—Reuter's Special.

NO GENERAL STRIKE

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION'S DECISION

SPRING MILL STRIKERS TO RESUME WORK

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

There is no improvement in the situation of the mill strike. The outlook is far from satisfactory. As on the previous days, 9 mills remained closed. The strikers from the Spring Mill, who were not paid up till now were paid to-day. An atmosphere of peacefulness prevailed in the mill area.

Day by day, the situation created by the mill strike in Bombay is, indeed, causing great anxiety to the public. The fact that more than 20,000 workers will go without employment for several days is, in no small measure, a menace to the peace and tranquility of public life in this city. Since a veteran Labour leader like Mr. N. M. Joshi has exppressed his opinion against the feasibility of a general strike of the mill industry, the grave apprehensions entertained on that score are now laid at rest; however, it will need no small amount of prudence, restraint and commonsense on the part of the workers to guard themselves against the haphazard counsels of the "leaders" who are still after the glamour of a general strike and who, in the fulness of their fervour, refuse to take a long view of the situation.

LABOUR UNION'S DECISION.

It is really gratifying to see that a body like the Textile Labour Union, in howsoever small a degree it may represent the textile trade in this city, has expressed itself unequivocally against the general strike. The meeting of the managing committee of the Labour Union was held on Tuesday evening to consider the attitude of that body towards the mill strike. The feasibility of a general strike came in for a sharp debate in the course of the proceedings. In the end, the managing committee, as a body, with the exception of a single dissentient, expressed its opinion against the general strike. It should be remembered in this connection that this committee consists of 48 members, not less than 39 of whom come from the working class. Among the non-workers there are men like Messrs. Ginwala and Bakhale whose care and concern for the cause of workers are too well-known to need any mention. Thirty-two of these members were present at the meeting and took lively interest in the proceedings. The Union has, moreover, appointed a strike committee consisting of the office-bearers of the Union and 13 representatives of workers from all the four centres in the city. The work of this committee is to watch the developments of the strike, to carry on negotiations with the employers and to help the strikers financially and otherwise when such help would be found necesary. It is hoped that the strikers will come forward to accept the guidance which the Union had offered them.

OPTION, A FACT.

So far as the matters stand to-day, it certainly passes one's imagination what exactly is the grievance of the workers

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from column 6.)

his resolution regarding boycott of the Simon Commission. After the resolution was formally moved and seconded by Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, the President, Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsle explaining his position with regard to the requisition in regard to the general desire of delegates, for the question of Simon Commission to be taken up in the Conference said, that it was purely owing to personal difficulties that he has to rule out the motion on technical grounds. Continuing the President said, that he has always kept himself aloof from politics and rightly or wrongly before accepting the Presidentship he was given to understand that only certain particular subjects would be discussed in the Conference.

The Committee appreciated the personal difficulties of the President and as a 'via media, in the unforseen situation created, decided "As soon as the Subjects Committee was declared dissolved by the President that a special session of the Central Provinces Landholders and Tenants Conference be held in the same pandal for discussion of the Simon Commission, immediately after the business permitted by the President was over.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

A separate Reception Committee for this special session was formally formed with the same office-bearers of the ordinary session of the Conference. Mr. Govindrao Deshmukh Zamindar of Nagpur has been elected President of this special session of the Conference. This special Conference meets to-day in the same Conference pandal, just after the business of the ordinary Conference is over.

IF BOYCOTT RESOLUTION IS RULED OUT?

SPECIAL SESSION TO FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY

(From a Correspondent).

KATNI, Jan. 11.

As soon as yesterdays sitting of the Landholders and Tenants' Conference was over the delegates assembled in a meeting outside the pandal This meeting was held under the Presidentship of Mr. V. D. Salpekar M.L.C., a prominent Malguzar of Chhindwara District unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

(1) We the delegates of Landholders and Tenants' Conference from eighteen Districts of the Central Provinces assembled in this public meeting resolve that consideration of the Statutory Commission being the most important national question at present before the public and the question of the attitude to be adopted towards the said Commission by Malguzars and tenants of this Province being most vital, it should be taken up for consideration in this very Conference. If on account of any decision of the President, difficulties arise in the question being considered, this meeting resolves that as soon as all the questions permitted by the President to be brought up before the Conference are finished, this Conference should at once resolve itself into a special Conference for considering the appointment of the Statutory Commission.

These resolutions were sent to the President and also a requisition signed by 362 delegates for allowing discussion of the Statory Commission in the Conference.

BOYCOTT COMMISSION

C. P. Landholders Firm Resolve

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES

(From a Correspondent.)

KATNI, Jan. 11.

The special session of the C. P. Malguzars' nd Tenants' Conference to consider their attitude towards the Simon Commission met this afternoon in the Conference Pandal under the presidentship of Pandit Govindrao Deshmukh, a prominent Zamindar and Barrister of Nagpur. All delegates except Raja Laxmanrao Bhosle were present. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Seth Jamnadas, M.L.A. welcomed the delegates and said it was the duty of the landholders and tenants of C. P. to declare the boycott of the Simon Commission.

The President in his speech described the constitution of the Simon Commission and appealed to the audience to vote for the boycott without a single dissentient voice.

Then rose the Hon. Seth Govinddass, amidst loud and prolonged applause, to move his resolution for the boycott of the Simon Commission. After reading the resolution he said it was very fortunate for the Central Provinces that after two days' constant exciteement they could come to a common solution of holding a special Conference of the malguzars and tenants of the whole of the Central Provinces and thus saved the honour of the Province. Continuing he said that he was glad to see that the landed aristocracy of his Province was so unanimous with the general public and tenants for boycotting the Simon Commission. He at length explained how essential it was for the landholders to take active part in the popular boycott agitation in the country.

Seth Govinddas further said that he was simply shocked to read the presidential address of Maharaja Durbhanga from the chair of the conference of the landholders of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam held in Calcutta. The Maharajadhiraj according to his (Seth Govinddas') view seems to be on a mission of preaching superiority of the landholders over their other brethren of the country like the Englishmen professing the same over Indians. He said on account of such reactionary landholders such as the Maharaja as landholders, in the long run they are sure to ruin their own cause.

It was a source of delight to him (Seth Govinddas) that the Conference under the presidenthip of Maharaja Sahib Durbhanga was saved from committing itself to any reactionary ppolicy of co-operating with the Simon Commission due to the fruitful effort of Mr. Goswami. Concluding Seth Govinddass made a stirring appeal to his brother landholders and delegates not only to unanimously pass his resolution, but also to as firmly adhere to the boycott of the Commission in practice.

The resolution was seconded by Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi who said as far as he and the people who think his way are concerned were always opposed to such tactics of the Government.

The resolution was supported by important and influential malguzars and tenants' delegates from all districts, including Mr. Shyamsunder Bhargava, M.L.C., representing Jubbulpore and Narbudda Division, landholders in the C. P. Council, Mr. Kashiprasad Pande, M.L.C., and the Governor of the C. P. and Berar Co-Operative Federation, Mr. Khandekar, M.L.C., representing Jubbulpore Division Municipalities in the C. P. Council, and the President C. P. Provincial Congress Committee, the President, Saugor Municipality, Beohar Rajendrasingh, M.L.C., Mr. Salpekar, M.L.C. and Dr. Munje, M.L.A., President All-India Hindu Mahasabha. The resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously amidst loud applause.

The president in his closing speech congratulated the delegates in whom, he said the real representatives of the province were present including important zamindars, Member of the Council of State, M. L. A.'s etc. for taking such bold patriotic stand.

In the end, Chairman, Reception Committee, Seth Jamnadas, M.L.A., thanked the President and the gathering. The proceedings of special Conference ended amidst scenes of very great enthusiasm.

EXCITEMENT IN KATNI

PRESIDENT DISALLOWS BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

(From a Correspondent.)

KATNI, Jan. 11.

Great excitement prevailed in the Subjects Committee meeting of the Landholders and Tenants' Conference lost night, when the Hon. Seth Govind Das moved

(Continued in column 5.)

CANADIAN LEGATION AT PARIS

REASONS OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

CANADIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Ottawa.—"That historic traditions binding the two countries and the increasing importance of political as well as trade interests of Canada in France and Europe generally, were among the considerations impelling the establishment of Canadian Legation in Paris" is contained in a statement of Mr. Mackenzie King, who points out that the Canadian Commissioner in Paris has hitherto been hampered, by not having a complete status as Minister. "These things", the statement says, "are meaning much in European diplomacy." Establishment of a Ministry in Paris will be like having a Minister for all Europe. Mr. King concludes by saying that the action has been taken with full knowledge and hearty co-operation of British Government.—Reuter.

SPECIAL RIGHTS OF DOMINIONS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

It is announced in Paris to-day that following diplomatic negotiations, after conversations held in Paris last December, between Mr. Dandurand, Canadian Minister of State and M. Briand, French Foreign Minister, the Canadian and French Governments had decided to create Canadian Legation in France and French Legation in Canada. The new French Minister will reside in Ottawa. It may be recalled that at the Imperial Conference held in London in 1926, it was decided that in countries, where the Dominions felt that they had special interests, the appointment of their own special representatives was to be welcomed. In other cases, the Foreign Office, British Embassies and Legations should continue to be used as the normal diplomatic channels between the Dominion Governments and the Foreign Governments The only such official Dominions representatives at present are the Canadian and Irish Ministers in Washington.—B. O. W.

PUNITIVE TAX ON PABNA

CALCUTTA HIGH COURTS DECLARATION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The curtain was finally drawn over the Pabna happenings at the High Court to-day. When Justices Suhrawardy and Graham granted the withdrawal of the suit for a declaration that the punitive tax on Pabna was illegal.—Free Press.

UNITY IN CHURCH

NOTABLE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

LONDON, Jan. 11

Rome.—"It is impossible to reach compromise on the truth as revealed by God" epitomises a remarkable papal encyclical which is widely regarded as the death-knell to the efforts initiated in England and America to achieve Christian unity. The Pope invites the Catholic bishops all over the world to warn their flocks of the fallacious religous unity among Christians which consists in agreeing only on some points of faith, which the Non-Catholics consider fundamental, while preserving their own opinion on others which, in the past, had led to separation from the Church of Rome. The encyclical declares that any human compromise would be treason and concludes by saying that the unity of Church is only obtainable by the return of the dissidents to the Church of Rome which "is the only and true Church of Christ".—Reuter's Special.

INQUEST OVER DEATH OF MAJOR DAYROLL

LONDON, Jan. 11.

A verdict of suicide was returned at an inquest over the death of Major Wilfred Stuart Dayroll, D.S.O., of the India Army who was found shot dead in his flat at St. James. His brother-in-law Lieut. C. W. Armitage, said Dayroll was upset at having to realise his farm in Gloucestershire. He added that he had lost lot of money in farming and was also worried at his son's health.—Reuter's Special.

VASWANI'S MESSAGE TO MADRAS YOUTHS

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Sadhu T. L. Vaswani addressed an overcrowded meeting in Pachiyappa's College, Madras, under the presidentship of Bishop Arundale. In doing so, he turned to the young as the builders of a New India. From the front rank of the nation's youth would rise, sages and seers, great statesman and great organisers. Ashramis for the young were needed throughout the country.—Free Press.

NO GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from previous page.)

from the Spring Mill. Every one knows by this time that the authorities of the Spring Mill have, while introducing the whole-frame system in their mill, left the option to their workers individually whether they should accept the new system or not. Under the notice that was put on the board on the first day of the strike, a side-boy not willing to mind the whole-frame is not at all compelled to do so. The notice is very clear on the point. "It says that those of the side-boys who do not choose to work the new system should continue the old system with no reduction in their wages." Looking to the wording of the notice, one is perplexed by the extraordinary attitude taken up by the workers of this mill in striking their work and inducing others to do the same. It has now come out that the workers of the Spring Mill were led away and are still being led away by a certain fer. They have been all along under an impression, whoever might be responsible for it, that the authorities of the mill were agreeable to the option only under a condition and that condition was that if a side-boy remained absent, the mill would not employ substitute to work in his place but would compel his neighbour to do that work. This condition, supposing it was true, was evidently intended to reduce absenteeism to its minimum. It is now learnt from reliable sources that even this condition has been removed by the authorities of the mill. The option is still there without any conditions and yet it is a surprise why the workers are still holding their own. It is further understood that the authorities of the Spring Mill have given a promise not to dispense with the services of any side-boy merely because he refuses to work on the new system. If all this is true and still the workers persist in their disastrous attitude, they have to thank themselves and their imprudent leaders for the evil consequences that, in any case, will follow.

NOTE OF WARNING.

It will certainly not be out of place to sound a note of warning at this juncture for those who have gratuitously taken upon themselves to lead the strikers in the manner they like. It is one thing to talk glibly of a general strike, a deadlock in industry, the downfall of capitalism and the rest of it and it is quite a different thing to do any of these things in practice. The leaders ought not to forget that in any advice they may give to the workers, they incur upon themselves the heaviest of responsibilities. If after a period the patience of the workers wears out and the strike ends in a failure, the leaders might perhaps console themselves with the thought that they have won a moral victory of their so-called principles, but the enormous monetary loss which the continuance of the strike is bound to entail and the consequent miseries which the workers shall have to suffer, will, by no means, justify the attitude which the over-enthusiastic element of the Labour leadership has taken up to-day. The destiny of 20,000 men is not a matter to be trifled with. One need not be decried as being antagonistic to the cause of Labour for saying what is said above. One can certainly serve the cause of workers better by being a little bitter, especially when that bitterness is in their best interests. It is hoped that the labour leaders will rise to the occasion and will lead the workers in a prudent and business-like way.

There is every likelihood that the workers from the Spring Mill will resume work to-day.

"POLICY OF CONCILIATION" RUMOUR

MR. JHABWALA'S STATEMENT

Mr. Jhobwal writes:—

Considerable misunderstanding appears to have a risen concerning my attitude towards the present mill strike and a good deal of agitation is created over my calling upon the men in two or three mass meetings to declare a general strike. I studiously abstained from writing anything in the press but now that the statement of my esteemed friend Mr. Joshi has appeared in the press I take this opportunity of placing very briefly my views as follows:—

The three looms system for the weavers and the double frame for the spinners are gradually being introduced by the employers without establishing all the necessary concomitant conditions which will make the introduction acceptable to the poor workers, these conditions being—

(a) good machinery; (b) good yarn; (c) different materials of a good quality; (d) proportionate increase in wages; (e) adjustment of rules as regards absenteeism etc.

The shrewd employers have agreed among themselves to impose the burden of the three looms and double frame without facilitating the introduction of the same by making the Sassoons and the Wadias the first means to the end. They have begun with their usual policy of creating a split among the workers in that way. If the 22,000 workers now out were to submit themselves by other workers not co-operating with them the above system will have been established and the existing bad conditions will continue to prevail. The poor workers have not the physique to stand the burden of increased work without the above conditions being first established.

If over the issue of 22,000 the question of the general strike is not built up the dangers that will soon follow will be—

(a) demoralisation of men; (b) partial strikes of a few hundreds every now and then which means defeat for the men, (c) breaking the spirit of unionism of the men and that of mutual co-operation; (d) speeding up an easy entrenchment of men; (e) playing into the hands of the employers.

I have the cause of the men at my heart, I have run many strikes, I know the mass mind and I assert that the policy of conciliation that is fostered by some of my philanthrophic and soft-hearted colleagues is completely dangerous and ruinous to the interest of the men. Conciliation has ruined Kharagpur.

I am out for a clear policy of direct action. The weak knees must go from us; the back-bone must be built up. tion. The issue facing us must be boldly and manfully handled. People must go among the crowd argue and frame policies. Sitting at home or in offices does not help in evolving principles. A strike is a war where decided action, concerted opinion and joint operation alone will succeed. Men must not be afraid of losses for a slight loss is bound to get a great gain.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

TO MEET AT BENARES ON 15TH AND 16TH JAN.

BENARES, Jan. 11.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, which has been fixed for the 15th instant at Benares, is likely to sit on the 16th also in view of the questions likely to be raised in conjunction with representatives of other parties in the country who have also been summoned.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal is expected to reach Benares to-morrow.—Free Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE AND BOYCOTT CONFERENCE

TO MEET IN BENARES

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held at Sewaupwan (the residence of Babu Shivaprasad Gupta) in Benares on the morning of 15th January.

The Boycott Conference will also be held at the same place at 2 p.m. on the 15th January. Members of the Conference are requested to intimate the time of their arrival to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Hindu University, Benares. Arrangements for the board and lodging of such members as require them are being made in the Hindu University Buildings.—Free Press.

DRAFTING OF CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

INFORMAL MEETING AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

The Associated Press understands that an informal meeting attended by Mrs. Annie Besant B. Shiva Rao, C. Vijayaraghavachariar K. R. Venkataramier, the Raja of Panagal, Sir A. P. Patro and Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair was held at the Gokhale Hall at which discussions centred round the Simon Commission and the drafting of a constitution for India.

It is also understood that with regard to the latter the Justicites agreed to send their delegates to the convention which would meet for the purpose but on the matter of the boycott of the Commission they declined to give a definite view till their confederation had met, but the others present urged on the Justicite leaders to take the same decision as the other parties.—A. P.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES IN EAST AFRICA

GOVERNOR GRIGG OPENS EXTENSION OF RAILWAY LINE

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Nairobi.—The most important economic event in East Africa since the railway from Mombasa was first constructed thirty years ago took place yesterday when the extension of the railway line into Uganda was opened by Governor Grigg as the High Commissioner for Transport who was accompanied by Governor Gowers. The train broke the tapes at Mbulamuti and went on to Jinja where there was a rousing reception. The overland railway route has now been established from Mombasa to Jinja in the place of the lake steamer service via Kisumu.—Reuter's Special.

RADIO NEWS

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Messrs. Phillips' Radio announce that every week on Tuesday and Thursday there will be regular transmission of programme from their short wave station in Holland at hours 18 to 21 G.M.T.

Call sign P. C. J. J.—Wave length 30.2 Metres.

"A PRIEST'S LIFE NOT ONE OF SUNSHINE"

REV. FR. HENRY J. REMEDIOS CONGRATULATED

(From Our Correspondent.)

"When the stormy days of my priestly career will overtake me, then shall I recall to mind this grand demonstration of to-day, so that I may gather strength in tribulation." In such touching words Rev. Fr. Henry J. Remedios poured out his sincerest thanks to the members of the League of the S. H. St. Andrew's, Bandra, for the congratulatory address and gifts of a spiritual bouquet, a gold-gilt chalice, and a purse.

After the evening servic the old school hall was crowded with members and promoters of the League to honour the new priest. The Very Rev. Fr. D'Sa. Director of the League, shortly delineated the career of Rev. Fr. Remedios, and then requested the Secretary to read the address.

The illuminated address succinctly outlined the work of the young priest as promoter and Secretary of the League and stated that he was the first promoter on whom the dignity of Priesthood had been conferred.

Then, the Lady Secretary garlanded the Rev. Fr. who in words full of emotion and with a heart too full of thankfulness to speak, replied very touchingly. He exhorted the young members of the League to devote their life to be Ministers of God and added that the key to success was the fullest confidence in the Heart of Jesus. With the blessing of the newly ordained priest, the function ended.

PREPARING FOR AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

RANWAR RESTS GOALIE SAVES DEFEAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

At the Danda Green, the "Ranwar Rest" put up a gallant defence against the Bandra Portuguese Institute. Despite the casualties to the "Rest" players, the "Institute" were persistently held back from scoring goals.

The goalie of the "Rest," Mr. Joe Perry, was principally responsible for the numerous saves and his dashing spirit ended the game in a draw. The Institute pressed very hard and the Rest backs were overwhelmed but the goalie surprised the opposing forwards, and robbed them of a victory.

It is in view of the forthcoming Aga Khan Hockey Tournament that these teams are having inter-club contests, so as to be able to select a splendid all-Bandra combination.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES

ALLEGED SUBSIDISING BY GOVT. OF "ALIGARH MAIL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

In connection with the disclosure made by Mr. Muhammad Ali at the session of the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta regarding the "Aligarh Mail" being subsidised by Government, "Forward" has published a facsimile of the text of the letter stated to have been written by Dr. Ziauddin Mahomed Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University to Mr. J. A. Coatman, Director of Public Information, Government of India.

The letter runs:

Dear Mr. Coatman. I introduce to you Mr. Jaffry, Editor of the "Aligarh Mail." Will you please pay him for September-January? Will you please give him general advice and give him also practical tips?"

EX-EDITOR'S INTERVIEW.

Mr. Raaf Jaffry, ex-Editor of the "Aligarh Mail," interviewed by "Forward," described the interference he used to have from Dr. Ziauddin and said: But I must confess I was not prepared for this letter which was sent to me after the Doctor had asked me to go and see Mr. Coatman if I happened to go to Delhi. I had understood the request to be in connection with obtaining Government notices and advertisement. But when I received that letter from the Doctor about the middle of January 1927 and found that he had negotiated for a subsidy with Mr. Coatman who had come to Aligarh and staved at the Doctor's house, I was shocked and I refused to be a party to such a dishonourable transaction.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS

Port Sudan.—The Italian steamer "Barbarigo" sailing from Calcutta to Marseilles arrived here to-day with boiler tubes leaking and rudder pintle gone. Probably it will take eight days to repair damage. Apparently cargo is not damaged.—Reuter.

Vienna.—Five tons of bombs were dropped from aeroplanes over the river Danube which is in an extremely frozen state. This was intended to shatter the ice-cakes threatening floods consequent on the setting of thaw and flooding the country near Bratislava.—Free Press.

The International Convention on cancer research has been convened to meet in London in July under the auspices of the British Empire Cancer Campaign. Invitations have been sent to prominent research workers throughout the world.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Said to be the son of an Indian judge, Dudley Henry Frederick West, aged 59, was sentenced to-day at Old Bailey to six months' hard labour for obtaining credit by fraud. He is stated to have answered advertisements and obtained sporting dogs for which he did not pay.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Paris.—The Government decree raising the ban on the export of capital has been most favourably received in economic and financial circles.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Sydney.—The Sydney ferry men have issued a writ against the owners of "Tahiti" claiming £30,000 sterling for the destruction of the ferry steamer "Grey Cliffe."

A suit follows the Court of enquiry's finding that "Tahiti's" speed was excessive and the approximate cause of the accident was the liner's failure to observe the harbour regulations. The liner's owners have also been sued by the widow of one of the victims, claiming £5,000 sterling as compensation. Other claims are also expected.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Rome.—Judgment has at last overtaken Mafia, the notorius Sicilian Secret Society, after a three months' trial of 154 members of the Society at Terminiimerese in northern Sicily. The jury, after deliberating for three days found 147 guilty of crimes extending over many years.

After the verdict, Public Prosecutor demanded that seven of the accused be sentenced to life servitude, eight to 30 years and the rest to between five and 25 years. Efforts to round up the Society were recorded as far back as 1874.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

M. Caphandaris, the Greek Finance Minister, who is visiting London has concluded an agreement with a group of British bankers for a new loan of 6 1/2 million sterling. The issue price will be 91 at an interest of 6 per cent. but the total charge to Greece including the expenses will be seven million. The loan is repayable in 40 years.—Reuter's Special.

E. I. R. PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED

"DELIBERATE TAMPERING WITH LINE ?"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The Chief Operating Superintendent the East Indian Railway, states that on the 10th January while No. 4 Down Passenger train was running between Koidwara and Saneh Road on Koidwara Branch the engine and seven carriages were derailed. It is suspected that accident occurred due to the line having been deliberately tampered with. No passengers or staff were injured.—A. P.

AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN MISSING

ANOTHER OCEAN FLYING TRAGEDY FEARED

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Wellington.—Another ocean flying tragedy is feared owing to the lack of news regarding the fate of the Australian airmen Captain Hood and Lieutenant Moncrieff who attempted yesterday to fly from Sydney to Newzealand. It is still a mystery whether their machine has crashed on the sea or reached an isolated spot in Newzealand.—Reuter.

STERLING TENDERS

On Wednesday the 11th January 1928 tender to the amount of £945,000 at 1s. 6-9/32d. were received and accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 18th January 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD

PASSES CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

The Municipal Board of Ahmedabad met this evening under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. The Board adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Hakim Ajmal Khan. Speeches eulogising the services of the Hakimji were made and a resolution of condolence was also passed.—Free Press.

NEW RESERVE BANK BILL

TO BE PUBLISHED IN GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY ON JAN. 14TH.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

It is understood that the new Reserve Bank Bill will be published in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" on 14th January.—A. P.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMPETITION

TRANS-ATLANTIC AEROPLANE SERVICE.

FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY WITHIN 52 HOURS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

There is a keen race between British and German aeroplane interests to be first to operate the Trans-Atlantic passenger air-ship service. Commander Burney, M.P. stated that the Zeppelin Company was now working day and night at Friedrichshafen to complete the Trans-Atlantic Air-ship "LZ 127" by October, while the British air-ship "R 100" now building at Howden, Yorkshire, would be ready by the end of April, but flying trials would be delayed pending the completion of a big new air-ship at Cardington near Bedford, probably in July when the Air Ministry would carry out official trials after which Commander Burney would fly the air-ship as a private enterprise to carry passengers on demonstration Trans-Atlantic flight.

If this proved successful, it was intended to form an Atlantic Air-ship Company to operate an alternate day service between England and North America to carry mails and passengers. It is estimated that time taken would be 48 hours from England to America and 38 from America to England. The Air-ship would carry 168 passengers at cruising speed of 95 miles an hour. New Air-ships would be able to travel non-stop from London to Bombay in 52 hours and reach Australia within five days from England.—Renter.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

MAHARAJA OF NEPAL'S MUNIFICENT DONATION

BENARES, Jan. 10.

A donation of Rs. two lakhs has been received from His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal to erect an Ayurvedic College in the Benares Hindu University.—Free Press.

QUESTION OF SECURITY.

NOT A SCHEME, BUT MERE PROPOSALS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The statement published to-day that the British Government have notified the League Secretariat of their intention, to submit shortly, a complete scheme on Security as seen from the British view-point is not correct and is apparently an exaggerated description of the procedure agreed upon by members of the Security Committee at its public meeting last December.

The British Government merely propose in common, it is understood, with other Governments to carry out the suggestion then made by M. Benes, Chairman of the Committee to send to the League before its next meeting begins, their views on the programme of work to be proposed to the Committee. One or two memoranda embodying the British views on the Committee's programme are now under preparations, but they make no pretence to be a complete scheme as reported.—B. O.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY MOURNS HAKIMJI'S DEATH

BROACH, Jan. 9.

The General Board of the Broach City Municipality passed a resolution expressing its deepest sorrow at the untimely death of Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb of Delhi and offering condolences to the family of the deceased.—A.P.

BELGAUM WELCOMES SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLA

BELGAUM, Jan. 10.

Probably in the third week of this month Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatul-lah, the Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, will pay a visit to Belgaum. The Belgaum District Local Board will present him with an address and the city Municipality also is thinking of giving one.—Free Press.

NATIONALIST VICTORY IN PANCHMAHALS

GODHRA, Jan. 10.

The Nationalist Party of Godhra won in the election for the presidentship of the Panchmaha's District Local Board, their candidate Dr. Manilal N. Shah being elected, defeating his rival Mr. Manilal Mehta, a Bombay pleader who was put up by the Moderates.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Jan. 11.

The western disturbance over Persia yesterday has caused rapid rise in the temperature in Baluchistan where a few light falls of rain have already occurred. Elsewhere the weather remains dry.

Forecast:—An increase in Baluchistan.—A.P.

INDIAN "MERCHANT PRINCE"

HONOURED BY ABYSSINIAN GOVT.

(From a Correspondent.)

DJIBOUTI, Dec. 20.

A special train was engaged on 15|12|27 to carry the Sheth Mulla Mohohamedally Sheikh Sharafali accompanied by his partner, Sheth Mulla Abdullabhoy Kera, and members of the staff from Djibouti to Addisabeba where he is going by special invitation from the Abyssinian Government. A select gathering wished them "bon voyage" at Djibouti. Starting at 8.30, the train reached Dire Daoua at 7 p.m. At almost every station, the natives flocked to have a look at the Sheth Sahebs, and they were wild with joy in welcoming their august guests, after a prolonged absence of more than 20 years.

Sheth Sahebs scattered largesse freely amongst the poor. At Dire Daoua, the station was crowded with merchants of all communities, while Abyssinian State Officers with band were ready to do them honour.

On alighting from the train they were carried in procession to their office here, after being duly introduced to the European and other merchants present. The office building and compound were gaily decorated with flags and buntings and a garden party was arranged in their honour. Mr. Vazirally on behalf of the leading merchants made a short speech of welcome, touched feelingly on their visitors' large heartedness and concluded with congratulatary remarks for the honours bestowed on Sheth Mulla Mohamedally by various Governments. Several other gentlemen also spoke. Sheth Mulla Mohamedally thanked all, for the splendid reception given, and for the love shown to him which he said, had so overwhelmed him that he was unable to say anything more. After taking refreshments, the party dispersed at 9 p.m. On the next day (16th Dec.) the leading men of the place came to visit the Sheth Sahebs. A crowd of people was at the station to see them off.

The train reached Aouache at 5-30 p.m. and was brought by special arrangement right upto the door of the firm's office here. The police Guard of Honour gave the Salute, and after being garlanded by the leading people of the village, who had come to receive them, Sheth Saheb with party entered the office building, which was decorated for the occasion. Hundreds of the natives gathered at the door and demanded to have a look at the honoured guests. Respecting their feelings Sheth Mulla Mohamedally came on the varandah, and the people shouted and danced with joy. After giving monetary relief to the poor he retired.

RECEPTION AT MODJI.

On the 17th he left Anache at 11 a.m. and reached Modjo at 5 p.m. The people flocked at every station as usual. A deputation of the Bohra Jumat, and European and Bania merchants led by Mr. Badruddin Valleejee had come by special train from Addis-Abeba, to receive the Sheths. A beautiful tea-party was arranged at the hotel, where the leaders of the deputation made a short speech of welcome in Gujerati, followed by Mr. Barge Babalian partner of Messrs. Kevork Mouradian, who spoke in Arabic. Shethji Mulla Abdullabhoy Kera thanked the meeting on behalf of himself and Sheth Mulla Mohamedally. They were garlanded and the party proceeded to the Firm's Office here.

On the 18th the special left Modjo at 7 a.m. accompanied by the Deputation and the European merchants who had come all the way from Addis-Abeba. The train entered Akaki at 10 a.m. the party halting on the way at Addas to see a huge wonderful natural well as big as a lake and hundreds of feet deep. A deputation from the Hindoo Mahazan of Addis-Abeba had specially come by motor cars to receive the guests. Both the Sheth Saheb took dinner with the members of the deputations in the firm's premises. The office buildings were excellently decorated. The entire train presented a gala appearance with flags flowers, wreaths and buntings.

The honour given at Addis Abeba was unique No merchants have ever been so honoured by the State, subjects, and merchants of all communities. Sheth Mulla Mohamedally is truly called the "Merchant Prince" in Abyssinia, and India aught to be proud of the honour done to her sons abroad. Love and respect for the Principal of the firm of Messrs G. M. Mohamedally and Co., was demonstrated at every step.

The train entered the platform exactly at 2 p.m. the appointed time. The decorated station presented a wonderfully gay appearance, while a seething mass of humanity was waiting to receive their Trader Prince. Many State Officials, and the British Legation represented by Mr. P.P. C. Zaphiro, H. Britanic Majesty's Vice Consul, and Mr. Henry Bobirson, the Secretary. The Government was represented by the Lord Mayor Heroi Mohi, and the Sultan of Sudan, Sheikh Khoje Ally, was also present.

A Military Guard-of-Honour was drawn up on the platform, and gave the salute as the guests were led by specially erected wooden platform, to huge tent set up by the Abyssinian Government. The tent was teeming with people of all communities, and after being introduced to the leading men, the Sheths were again saluted by the Police Gaurd of Honour. A special motor car was provided by the State. A fleet of about 200 motor cars led by armed cavalry formed into a procession, the horsemen leading, with Shethji's car behind and all the other motor cars and a crowd of people following. The road to the office about a mile long, was lined with people who cheered and saluted.

It was really an amazing sight, this love for Sheth Sahebs, who had indeed captured their hearts. The procession reached the palatial office buildings. At the gate State band saluted and the guests entered the huge show room hall. More speeches of welcome were again made and after giving a fitting reply the meeting dispersed.

Many officers who had been unable to come to the station on account of a State dinner in honour of the late Emperor Monelik II. came for an interview. A dinner party was given by the Bohra Community at night, when a poem, eulogising Sheth Mulla Mohamedally and Sheth Mulla Abdullabhoy Kera's acts of charity and a help rendered by them to the community from time to time, was read. Sheth Mulla Abdullabhoy Kora Saheb made a brief reply and the party dispersed late at night after partaking of dinner.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 12TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Lahaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, of course it must, should and ought to, be your birthday. It's no use arguing why you were sent to this wretched world of yours and mine and everybody's on such a stupid day when India is Congressless and Conferenceless and when England, the 'mistress'' of the mighty seas is senseless but snowful, thawful, galeful, etc., especially in the year of ungrace 1927 when an impartial nature has deemed fit to give the "Mistress" the taste of 1227 that is seven centuries ago. Lord Bless her merry soul. Whether man or woman, either by parlour tricks or tricks of the opties you "bag" your game, that is "shikar" with as much ease as the Knight Bahadur Mian Suphi got his flock of sheep to follow him wherever he led it. If woman you are web-footed like a duck, and will strut the stage of this world like her, swinging the hip like a Juliet before her Romeo, or even like the women characters at a pub or a cafe (or by whatever fancy name you call a wretched boozing bunk) in the famous novel of the French novelist who went mad in writing of woman's follies and fancies, as well as in practising what he preached.

WHOLE POPULATION IN REVOLT.

NICARAGUAN TROOPS DESERTION

LONDON, Jan. 10.

New York.—A despatch from Managua says that the United States marines were despatched on the 9th instant to Somotillo town near Honduran Frontier, where a serious situation was reported to have developed. Ten Nicaraguan National guardsmen with a non-commissioned officer deserted there on Sunday and joined the Honduran revolutionist General Peralta. The American Marine Officer, commanding the detachment at Somotillo, went to Villa Nueva to secure reinforcements, but when he returned, he was unable to enter Somotillo as the whole populace had revolted. All communication is cut off as General Sandino's forces have destroyed the telegraphic lines.—Reuter.

MR. MARDY JONES

Mr. Mardy Jones, left Madras on 29th ulto. for Java to study the labour, problems there.

BENGALI MAGISTRATE DISMISSED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of Bengal have discharged Mr S. C. Gupta, formerly sub-Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, from service as a result of judicial enquiry into his conduct in connection with what is known as the Jockey O'Brien case and have communicated their decision to Mr. Gupta.—A. P.

CUBA SUGAR CROP

LONDON, Jan. 11.

New York.—Unofficial advices from Cuba state that the season's sugar crop will be reduced to four million tons which is a reduction of half a million compared with last year.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Maharajah Saheb of Dharampur arrived in Bombay on Wednesday night by the fast passenger train, and has put up at the Dharmpur House, Malabar Hill.

YOUTH WEEK EXHIBITION

EDUCATION IN ART

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 8.

The Youth Week celebrations arranged by the Seva Mandal Surat have now been regarded as a regular feature of public activities in Surat. The series of lectures arranged by the Mandal and the Youth Week Committee touched various subjects of national importance. The Youth Week Exhibition was yesterday opened by Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil. The exhibition contains examples of arts and crafts by young men and women of the city. Rangoli patterns, geometric designs in cardboard and wood and embroidery as well as drawing and painting, all demonstrated the increasing desire for work Indian in manner and feeling.

Dr. Hariprasad Desai, of Ahmedabad, spoke the same evening on "Indian Art" Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil presided. Dr. Hariprasad Desai traced the history of Indian art as it was found from the antiquities at Mahen-jo-Daro down to pre-Mughal days. Dr. Hariprasad mourned the fact that the art the nation inherited was lost for want of attention and adequate encouragement. He said if they could get Swaraj they could retain with advantage the treasures now ransacked by the Westerner.

Mr. Vakil, in his concluding speech, remarked that it was futile to expect a lasting national reconstruction in art if the educational institutions, both official and non-official, refused to recognise and understand national conditions and requirements in art. This evening the Youth Week Committee presented a very attractive variety programme of music, recitations, dramatic sketches and comic interludes. Mr. Yagnik will address the youths on their duty. Mr. Harshorne, the Collector, is expected to preside. The Youth Week programme will then terminate the next day with a final address and social gathering.

AHMEDABAD RIOT

30 ACCUSED.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

The Additional First Class Magistrate commenced to-day the hearing of the Ahmedabad Riot case. It may be remebered that the riot took place here on the 11th September last in Raipur locality where a Brahmin was reciting Mahaparat stories accompanied by music and where there was a mosque near by. The Muslims objected to this and the authorities arranged that Hari Katha should begin at 9 p.m. after the Muslim Namaz was over. The Muslims, it is alleged, were not satisfied at this arrangement, and gathered near the place where the katha was recited and on the night in question, the riot took place, wherein sticks, dharias and soda water bottles were freely used. The case was investigated by a Special Officer Mr. Kakubad Anklesaria. There are in all about 50 prosecution witnesses and 30 accused all of whom excepting three are Mahomedans and they are charged with rioting under Sections 147, 148, 149 and 324, I.P.C.

Mr. K. B. Chabewala is conducting the prosecution, while the accused are defended by Mr. Nuri, an Advocate of Allahabad.

The case is proceeding.—Free Press.

KEROSENE LAMP ACCIDENT

WOMAN BADLY BURNT

One Champaklal Dhaneshwar, a Bania, aged 30 and his wife Muktubai residing at Barbhaya Mohalla were a sleep in bed on Tuesday night. At about 11 p.m., Champaklal awoke and found that the kerosene lamp in his room was burning. While trying to put it out he accidentally upset a bottle of kerosene oil which immediately caught fire. The flames spread about and reached the bed. Muktubai who was asleep sustained burns all over her body, Champaklal also received burns on his hands, feet and chest. He raised an alarm, and neighbours arrived on the scene and put out the fire.

Both husband and wife were removed to the J. J. Hospital. Muktubai is lying unconscious, and her condition appears to be a precarious one.

BABY'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

RESCUED FROM DRAIN AFTER FOUR HOURS

A new-born baby whose parents live in a chawl at Kumbharwada slipped into one of the waste water pipes by accident on Wednesday afternoon at 4 a.m. Till it was extricated from its perilous position four hours after, the child remained there, and its cries attracted a big crowd to the spot.

The waste water pipe into which the baby had slipped is made of China and is embedded in the wall, and it was found difficult to locate the exact spot where the child had got stuck. An ingenuous solution of the difficulty, however, was found by Sub-Inspector De Sa, who on receiving information had arrived on the scene. With the help of a potato and a piece of string, the Sub-Inspector found out where the child was. A plumber's services were then requisitioned, and a part of the wall was carefully broken down. After carefully boring a hole in the pipe, the child was gently drawn out. It has been sent to Hospital where it is progressing favourably.

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Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

DR. AMBEDKAR AT RAIGARH

"UNTOUCHABLES" BATHE IN GANGASAGAR TANK.

A correspondent writing under date January 5 in "Kolaba-Samachar" of Pen, says:—"After the conclusion of the Satyagraha Conference, Dr. Ambedkar proceeded to Raigarh, the famous fortress and the capital of Shivaji, in company of about a hundred untouchables. He encamped in the Raigarh Dharmashala and the watchman of that place, one Yesu Shedga, a Mahratta by caste, and maintained by the Dharmashala Committee, looked after the requirements of the visitors. He asked them not to touch the waters of the Gangasagar Tank. He suggested that if they wanted to take bath, they could do so in another tank near-by, specially built for the untouchables. Dr. Ambedkar and others, however, "defiled" the waters of the Gangasagar."

The correspondent adds that this has led to great excitement among the Mahrattas of the Raigarh valley, most of whom are sepoys in the army, the valley being a good recruiting field.

"KOLABA-SAMACHAR'S" COMMENTS.

Commenting editorially on this episode, "Kolaba-Samachar" in its issue for January 7 refers to the methods followed by Dr. Ambedkar pointing to a suggestion made in its columns that Government should see its way to prosecute Dr. Ambedkar and his followers. The paper sets its face against the suggestion on the ground that Indians must do as much as possible to settle their own quarrels and should never invite Government of their own accord, to interfere.

HOW BEGGARY IN BOMBAY THRIVES.

WOMEN MENDICANTS ROBBED OF JEWELLERY AND CASH OF RS. 1,444

That the beggars are at times better off than the average men of the middle-class is demonstrated by a complaint to the police of two beggar women residing in a chawl at Jail Road, Umarkhadi. It appears from the complaint that Sarabai and Fatmabai are two beggar women residing together in a room. Both of them left for begging on Monday morning. When Sarabai returned at 8 p.m. to her room she was taken aback to see the door open and her articles scattered about. She sent for her companion Fatmabai and made an investigation of their loss and found jewellery and Government currency notes to the extent of Rs. 1,444 missing. The police are making enquiries.

Japanese Oversea Commercial Travellers

Cotton Goods, Hosiery, Glass-ware, Enamelled ware, Sundry Goods, etc. : :

TRADERS and MERCHANTS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
Daily, 12th, 13th, & 14th January, 1928, from 11a.m. to 6 p.m.

SHOW ROOM:

EMPIRE BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
1st FLOOR.

STRUGGL FOR SWARAJ.

(Continued from page 6.)

Muslim as a ferocious infidel delighting in cow-killing and addicted to polygamy will have to be exposed, more to save other's souls than our own. Idolators, indeed, the Hindus are; who on earth are not? The truth is that all this manifested Universe is based on *Nama* and *Rupa* or Sound and Form; that the human mind and language are every moment building and breaking and re-building images. It is thus that all human beings are Idolators. Surely, the worship of Lucre and Lust or of the Machine Gun and the Wine Bottle to whose service modern civilisation is devoting so much of its *asuric* talents, is far baser in the eye of the true seer than the Hindu worship of idols that symbolise always some supreme aspect of the One in the Many, the Lord of Life and Light and Grace transcending all thought and word. It is in order to discharge our mission on earth efficiently, in order to come into contact with other peoples as equals and brothers, that we want political Swaraj. To live and work, and work in harmony, as free men in a free country, with hearts cleansed of all baser desire and delighting in the ecstasy of God-Love, with hands pledged to the service of all humanity or manifested God—this is India's ideal Yoga; this is our ideal Swaraj. Does not the world at large need badly to learn this sublime ideal, and strive towards it?

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived at Benares from Calcutta.

Mr. Haribilas Sarda's Bill for raising the age of Consent was accorded support to at the annual meeting of the Benares Kurmi Kshatriya Upakarini Sabha.—Free Press.

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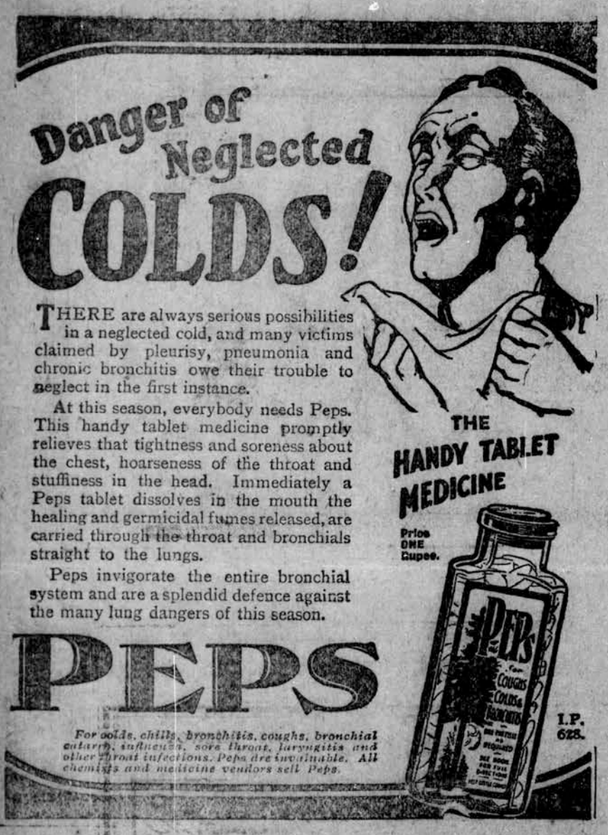
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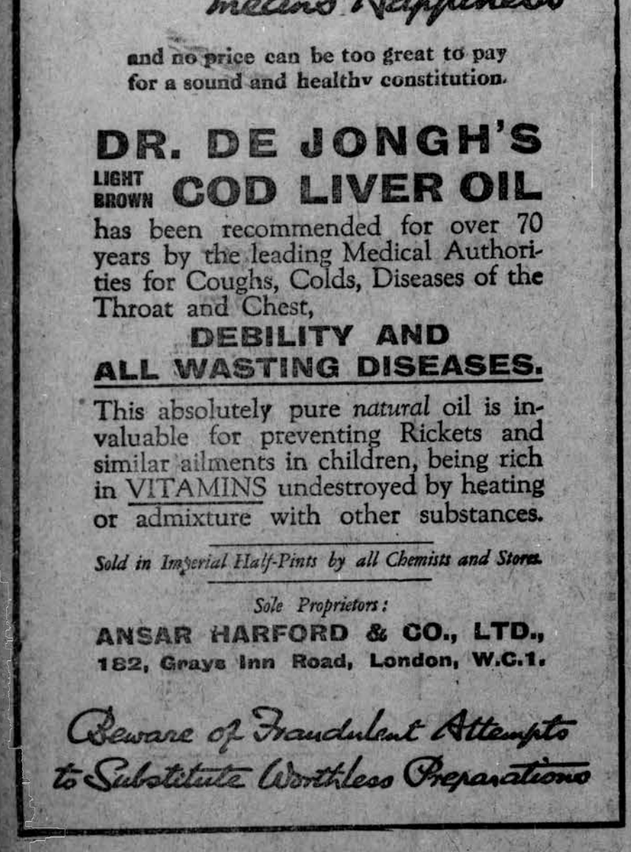
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A SELFLESS MAN OF SERVICE

TRIBUTE TO DR. WANLESS

PROPOSED MEMORIAL SANATORIUM

POONA, Jan. 9.

Glowing tributes were paid this evening to Dr. (now Sir) William Wanless at a farewell meeting held here in his honour under the Presidency of His Highness the Aga Khan. A gathering of all castes and communities had assembled to show their appreciation and gratitude on the eve of his retirement after forty years' useful medical, surgical and social service to this part of the country and departure for his homeland (America) and to congratulate him on the new honour conferred upon him by Government.

His Highness the Aga Khan said that he could not help saying that he was placed in the unhappy position of saying good-bye to such a devout friend of India as Sir William whose great love for Indians and the irresistible fascination for ameliorating their sufferings would ever remain green in their memory. He had held the eminent doctor in the highest esteem as an example of the selfless man of service in whom science was sublimated into skill and who had used his skill in the service of suffering humanity.

Continuing, his Highness said that Sir William's skill in the art of surgery was known in every home in Western India and had won for him the people's esteem and reverence. The service which he had rendered to the people was unique in that he had made surgical operations popular. That achievement was an explanation in itself of the rare characteristics of his great personality.

A MAGNIFICENT HEALING HOME.

Concluding, his Highness said Miraj and Sir Wanless were indissolubly associated with surgery in this part of the country and he had often wondered at the touching faith of the people in Dr. Sir William Wanless, to whom they in their despair had looked both for medical and surgical succour. Sir William had succeeded in dedicating to the people a magnificent healing home to which the patients could resort for cure and that was a priceless legacy left to Indians of which they were proud.

Miss Sorabjee also paid a tribute on behalf of the women and children.

Mr. D. S. Modak narrated the history of the rapid growth of the Miraj Mission Hospital which originally started with one room and one doctor forty years ago and now had many buildings at its command with a large number of nurses and doctors.

Rev MacNicol said that it was not often that an American Missionary was honoured as the doctor who had performed his nishkamakarma (work without desire for fruit). He appealed for funds for the proposed Wanless Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Sir Mahadeo Chaubal and Barrister Ghaswalla also addressed the meeting.

An address was presented to Dr. Sir William Wanless. The address stated that in honouring him by conferring on him knighthood, Government had honoured itself and the cause of which he had been so distinguished an apostle. "India needs doctors like you, no doubt, but it needs, far more, saintly missionaries like you who can lead her away from the whirlpools of political strife to the quiet waters of spiritual development and useful service in the cause of humanity."

THE JOY OF SERVICE.

After presentation of a souvenir, Dr. Wanless replied. He said that he wished he had been more unselfish and thus done his duty. He had that satisfaction arising from service for others and there was nothing like the joy which flowed from doing something to one who needed it.

The need for service for others was very great in India and the act of giving oneself to service for others would compensate for all dissatisfaction and failings. No medicine would be so useful as selfless service in the cause of humanity. He praised God for having given him the opportunity to come to India and for a life of privilege and usefulness. He added whatever wealth he might get in the future would be used for the suffering humanity of India. A donation of Rupees 500 from Prof. J. P. Trivedi of Poona Agricultural College towards the proposed memorial was then announced amidst cheers.—A. P.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

GOVT. RESOLUTION ON REPORT

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The following is a summary of the Government resolution on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of the year 1925-26:—

In the time which has elapsed since the Report was presented it has not been possible to come to a decision on every recommendation made. The Committee have drawn attention to the fact that the savings under voted grants are larger than those under non-voted grants and to the suggestion that this may be due to a tendency to over-estimate in apprehension that excesses under voted grants requiring as they do the sanction of the Assembly may not always be readily accepted by that body. The Governor-General in Council has not so far noticed such a tendency in any Department but he agrees that the possibility of its arising cannot be ignored and wishes to impress on all Departments that deliberate over-estimation cannot in any circumstance be justified and should be scrupulously avoided.

The Committee recommend that in regard to disbursements under Loans and Advances the necessity for submitting those outgoings to the annual vote should be examined and that the limits of votability in regard to them should be made clear in accordance with the procedure adopted in England in regard to similar transactions.

ANOMALIES IN PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General in Council is aware of the anomalies in the existing procedure which arise out of the wording of the existing Section 67 A of the Government of India Act and is examining the question of altering the section in a suitable manner in connection with any revision of the Act after 1929.

The Governor-General in Council notes with interest that the system of lump cuts introduced in the civil estimates during the year 1925-26 has been justified by results. He hopes that by a larger and a more judicious use of the system not only in the Civil Department, but in other departments as well, it will be possible to present estimates to the Legislative Assembly which will approximate closely to the final outturn of the year. It is observed with regret that the importance of estimating works expenditure correctly has not been sufficiently realised and it must one more be impressed upon all officers and Department concerned that a careful calculation of requirements in respect of such expenditure is imperative.

The Governor-General in Council agrees with the Committee that excess votes under 'tour expenses' can be avoided by making more systematic attempts during the course of the year to evaluate the cost of probable tours.

ASSEMBLY AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Committee have drawn attention to the debates which took place when the demands for the excess grants for the year 1924-25 were placed before the Legislative Assembly and to the strong desire then expressed that an opportunity should be given to the Assembly to discuss in general terms the report of the Public Accounts Committee. The Committee sympathise with this natural desire and recommend that the Government should consider the best method of affording such opportunity.

The Committee have studied the results of the investigation into the accounts of the Delhi Stores and the Delhi Stoneyard. The Governor-General in Council agrees with their conclusion that in normal conditions the sound rule in paragraph 360 of the Public Works Department Code regulating the purchase and manufacture of reserve stock should be rigidly followed.

Regarding Sambahar Improvement scheme the Committee endorse the action taken by Government in regard to the departures from the rules made by the Executive Engineer. The Committee regret that they have not been able to carry out a "thorough investigation" of the whole case as enjoined upon them by heir predecessors.

The Committee further suggest that the financial positions and prospects of the whole scheme of Salt Supply from the Sambhar lake and Khewra should be comprehensively examined and placed on a business footing. In this connection it is important to note that various reforms and economies have in fact recently been introduced in the working of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT.

The Committee have expressed a hope that every endeavour will be made to expedite the revision of the Sea Customs Act. The Governor-General in Council is glad to note that the amending Bill will be ready for introduction in the Legislature during the coming session.

The Committee refer to the satisfactory results achieved by the Indian Stores Department from year to year. A suggestion of the Committee is that the account of the non-commercial portion of the work of the Stores Department connected with the development of Indian Industries should be exhibited separately. This important suggestion is being examined in the Department of the Government of India concerned in consultation with the Audit Officer.

SYSTEM OF NET GRANTS.

The Committee draw attention to the advantages and disadvantages of the system of net grants at present applied in the case of military expenditure. They rightly point out that as a permanent arrangement it would impair the full exercise of Parliamentary control over public expenditure. At the same time they are ready to recognise that in the present abnormal situation when important deficiencies in equipment etc. have to be made good the system encourages economy and makes it possible for special demands for expenditure on improving the efficiency of the Army to be met without distributing a general equilibrium of the budget of the Government of India. The Committee therefore do not suggest the immediate abolition of the existing system. The Governor-General in Council concours in this conclusion of the Committee.

The Committee refer in paragraph 39 of their Report to the evidence which they have received to the effect that responsible officers have been found to give receipts and certificates which do not accurately represent facts. They express the hope that heads of departments will visit with severe displeasure and penalty all cases of laxity in singing certificates. The Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in endorsing the view which the Committee take of such practices where they exist. Besides these the Committee made a number of other recommendations.—Free Press.

POSTAL GRIEVANCES

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The second day's session of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grades Staff's Conference was held on Monday afternoon in the Elphinstone Theatre, Falkland Road, Bombay when, in the absence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mrs. Naidu paying a well-deserved tribute to the hardworking class of postmen said that for modern life the postmen was indispensable since, on his toilsome work the business of the world is conducted.

Resolutions were passed tendering the Conference's most loyal and sincere homage to the King-Emperor; offering its heartfelt congratulations to the Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra, on the distinction of K. C. S. I. bestowed upon him; putting on record its grateful thanks to Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs for having been present at the opening of the Conference and given useful advice. While thanking the Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra, K. C. S. I., Member-in-Charge of the Postal Department for the efforts made by him to improve the pay and prospects of the postmen and other members of the postal staff the Conference recorded its considered opinion that the revised scales were unsatisfactory and totally inadequate, and suggested an improved scale of salaries.

The Conference then requested the filling up of 75 per cent. of the appointments in sorting, delivery and despatch departments and of sorters in R. M. S. from amongst eligible postmen, preference being given to sons and other dependents of the men in service. A modification of rules or scale of house rent for postmen and lower grade staff was also requested as they were not commensurate with the present economical conditions.

Other resolutions passed referred to the supplying annually of uniforms, shoes, watr-proofs, umbrellas and warm clothing to all postmen, village post-men and men in the inferior service and reservation of staff for surmounting difficulties in granting leave. The Government was next appealed to make a provision of the time-test for postmen in consultation with the representatives of the Conference and to supply coolies to postmen to carry heavy parcels for delicacy, the total weight entrusted to any postman not exceeding 600 tolas (including the bag) in towns and 400 in the mofussil.

A number of other resolutions were passed, recapitulating the grievances of the post-men and requesting their redress.

After a vote of thanks to the President the Conference was dissolved.

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

"The words "All-India" have been very much abused in these days, since a handful of men get together and form themselves into an "All-India" organisation. The same is the case with Shafi Muslim League. The Musalmans, as a whole, have kept aloof from this Lahore session of the "All-India" Muslim League. The question as to which of the two Muslim Leagues is really "All-India", can best be answered by the attitude they take up in the future. Both the Leagues are on their trial to-day We hope that the Calcutta Muslim League, which is, in every way, an All-India League, will give answer to this question." ("Tej").

"The All-India Hindu Maha Sabha has, by passing a resolution to boycott the Simon Commission, not only asked the Hindus to be patriotic, but have at the same time set an example to the Musalmans. Whatever the enemies of the Sabha may say about it, there is no doubt that the Maha Sabha is not an obstacle in the way to freedom but is a help towards gaining freedom for the country. We endorse every word of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and hope that every Hindu will become an Indian first and a Hindu afterwards." ("Tej").

"Tej" states that Ashfaqullah Khan, one of the Kakori prisoners, had composed two Urdu couplets before he was sent to the gallows. Their English rendering is as follows:—

"Death is for all and we are no exceptions to it;
God alone is ever-lasting;
We were tired of the ineffectiveness of our complaint;
And so we left the Faizabad Prison for the next world."

TRIBUTE TO ARYA SAMAJ.

In the course of a glowing tribute to the Arya Samaj, "Inqilab" of Lahore says:—"If to-day you look at the progress of the Arya Samaj, you will find that the very Samaj which hardly consisted of 8 or 10 persons 50 years ago, is now the strongest organisation of the Hindus in the country. There are in this Provinces 500 branches of the Samaj with more or less 400 temples. There are hundreds of Primary schools, scores of High Schools, four full-fledged Colleges, one dozen orphanages and a large number of girls' schools working under its auspices. It is said that the immovable property of the Samaj in Punjab alone is estimated at one crore of rupees. The number of its members is more than a lakh and a half. If the Musalmans, instead of abusing the Samaj, were to take a lesson from it and to strengthen their own political, religious and educational institutions, then the curse of poverty, irreligiousness and illiteracy of the Punjab Musalmans could be removed within one year."

Commenting on the Unity Resolution passed by the Congress, "Tej" remarks:—"Although joint electorates will not give any particular benefit to the Hindus yet it will be admitted that it is indeed a great thing on the part of the Muslim leaders to have acceded to it of their own accord. They have certainly taken a commendable step towards reaching the zenith of nationalism. If as a result of the propaganda of the Congress Muslim leaders the Muslim masses give up their advocacy of the separate electorates, than there is no doubt that the work of nation-building will be greatly facilitated and the Hindu-Muslim quarrels will be appreciably decreased. But we want to strike a note of warning. Unity cannot be achieved by merely passing resolutions. The question how for unity can be achieved, depends on the future conduct of the Hindu and Muslim leaders. If they gave up the communal out-look and began to work in the true national way, then India could be relieved of the course of riots in no time."

Commenting on the Independence Resolution of the Congress, "Hamdard" remarks:—"This is a very appropriate reply to the insult offered to India by the appointment of the Simon Commission to decide the fate of India. It is now the duty of every self-respecting individual of this country to leave no stone unturned in order to put into practice the resolution of the Congress and point out to the British statesmen and diplomats that if they are determined to crush India's liberty India, too, is determined to be free."

DHOLKA AGRICULTURISTS

REQUEST TO GOVERNMENT

AHMEDABAD Jan. 10.

A Conference of about 1000 agriculturists of Dholka Taluka was held at Bavala on Sunday evening, Mr. Amritlal Seth, M. L. C., presiding, when addresses were presented to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Seth Mangaldas Parekh for their meritorious services rendered during and after the floods of July last.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel replied in suitable terms and said that they had simply done their duties and nothing more.

The Conference then passed a number of resolutions requesting the Government to assess revenue of kharif during the rabi season, recommending to the Government not to buy himayat from villages whose crops have been destroyed by breaches in tanks and bunds etc., requesting Government to see that new rules for annavari are properly put into effect. Another resolution expressed gratitude to the Government for the Governments promise to frame new legislation for the protection of tenants from talukdars.—Free Press.

SWADESHI GOODS.

PREMIER BALDWIN'S EXAMPLE TO INDIAN LEADERS.

(By a Congressman)

Reuter cabled on the 8th instant an extract of Mr. Baldwin's speech at Bewdley which is considered "as the first gun in the election campaign." In that extract the following pregnant words occur:—"It was the purpose of the (Tory) Government to encourage the people to buy British goods first, Empire goods second, and foreign goods last. I hope those of our independent, nationalist and Liberal leaders who still keep shy of even the very word "boycott" and whose angle of vision has not changed in spite of their resolve not to have anything to do with the Simon Show will read and re-read the above sentence for their own benefit and for the benefit of India. It is not long ago that His Majesty the King-Emperor when going round the Wembley Exhibition stated that it was scandalous that British firms should use American typewriters. This had its desired effect and one reads that during the last year a very large number of American type-writers were replaced in Great Britain by British-made typewriters Again in his letter to the Conservative candidate in the Renton bye-election, Mr. Baldwin very recently wrote that the Liberal and Labour parties in England ignore the fact that the British are after all a trading nation. What are the implications underlying these statements? Do our so-called leaders pay even a single minute's attention to these methods of Swedeshi propaganda on behalf of British goods by the highest statesmen, both official and unofficial? It is a thousand pities that our patriots cannot even observe the Swadeshi boycott all these years and yet we have a boycott resolution passed year after year in the Congress only to be kept in the shelves of the All-India Congress Committee's office. Mahatma Gandhi's criticism of the Madras Congress resolution has been resented by some of the Swarajist leaders, but none of them seem to look inwardly and inform the public what they did all these years in pursuance of that resolution. Thanks to the inherent virtue of the Khadi movement and the silent and self-sacrificing labours of that band of workers who are gathered under the All-India Spinners Association, Khadi has been making a regular progress and if figures are any guide to what is happening all round, even without the hollow blessing of the Congress it will go on increasing in its production and sale and indirectly in taking relief to the poorest, the maimed and the dumb millions of India in the villages.

The Madras Congress has appointed Sjts. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subash Chandra Bose, the promise of the younger generation, as Secretaries and it is hoped they at least will see that something is done in the cause of the Swadeshi propaganda. The Madras leaders as well as the Bombay leaders seem to have expressed themselves strongly for making some progress in regard to this resolution. Will the country adopt an equally pregnant motto as Premier Baldwin in the following words:—Khadi first, Indian mill-made cloth second and Non-British cloth the last. This will make at least the boycott of British cloth and snatching away of Lancashire's recurring income the success which Mahatma Gandhi has been asking for ever since he started the Non-Co-operation movement. This must be the slogan throughout the country during this year and along with the boycott of the Simon Show the boycott of British cloth should be invariably carried out. Will the leaders resolve upon action or will they again allow this question to remain unattended to?

"DISCOURTEOUS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following letter in your valuable and widely read journal:—

I have read your editorial appearing in your issue of Saturday, the 7th instant under the heading "Discourteous" and as a member of the Local Advisory Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, I hasten to clear the misunderstanding which it appears has prevailed in connection with the seating arrangements regarding the ceremony of the opening of the Electrification of the Railway. You have taken exception to Mr. H. G. Cocke seating on the dais. I must at once state that Mr. H. G. Cocke was sitting on the dais not in the capacity as the President of the European Chamber of Commerce but as a member of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, a body which is elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly. As regards the seating arrangements, I enquired from the Agent of the Railway and I quote below a few lines from the reply which I have received:—

In the arrangement for the ceremony on Thursday last, the only persons for whom particular seats were reserved, were those who had some definite connection with the Railway or the ceremony itself. No attempt was made to seat, in order of precedence, the many other guests, and I think it is apparent that on an occasion of that sort such an attempt could hardly be practicable. It was not known who of the invited guests would actually come and many who accepted, were unable to come at the last minute. Guests were accommodated as they arrived to the best of the ability of the stewards.

I think this ought to satisfy you and the public that there was no racial distinction in the seating arrangements.—Yours, etc.,

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Bombay, Jan. 10.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 12 1928

ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS.

PAN-ASIATIC CONFERENCE

PLEA FOR SELF-DETERMINATION

JAPANESE "AGGRESSION" TACKLED

Only one newspaper issued in the English language, and that a Chinese-owned paper, paid any attention to the second Pan-Asiatic Conference, which met in Shanghai in the first week in November. Whether the delegates were trying to avoid the American and British newspaper correspondents is not known, but it is known that no Americans or Europeans succeeded in attending any of the sessions, writes the Special Correspondent of "Manchester Guardian."

Therefore it is impossible to say whether the Conference amounted to little or much; whether it was simply another protest against the White man's activities in Asia, or whether it is the beginning of a movement which is ultimately to unite the races of Asia against the West. At any rate, it is of interest for the West to know that a Pan-Asiatic Conference was held at Shanghai at this time; that this conference was attended by some fifty-two delegates claiming to represent China, Japan, Turkestan, Turkey, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Formosa, and Arabia. The Filipinos were not represented, and the Koreans were barred owing to the opposition of the Japanese.

INDIAN DELEGATE'S PRECAUTIONS.

Judging from the reports of the Conference which appeared in the Chinese Press, the sessions were anything but harmonious, and shortly after the formal sessions were over, there appeared a statement in one of the Chinese papers that some Chinese organisations had passed resolutions condemning the meeting as "an attempt on the part of the Japanese to enslave the other Orientals." The first session had to be postponed for a week owing to the delay in the arrival of the Indian delegate, Mr. Pratapp Singh-Khan, who came to Shanghai from his place of exile in Afghanistan by way of Japan in order to avoid coming in contact with the British authorities; he is stated to have landed at Woosung at the entrance to the Shanghai harbour, where he was met by the Japanese delegates and brought to Shanghai, carefully avoiding the Shanghai foreign settlements. Now, according to report, he has gone to Nanking for a conference with Nationalist Officials.

The Japanese delegation, which was the most important and most numerous, was headed by Mr. Imasato, a member of Parliament and a follower of the late Count Okuma, who was the father of the "Asia for the Asiaties" movement and was responsible for the first Pan-Asiatic Conference, which was held in Nagasaki, Japan, two years ago. The Pan-Asiatic Conference is generally supposed to have been promoted following the passage of the American immigration law barring Asiatics from admission and the passage of similar legislation by the British Dominions.

JAPANESE "AGGRESSION" TACKLED.

The first element of discord at the Shanghai Conference developed when two Chinese delegates introduced a resolution demanding that the Japanese, "if they really are in the earnest regarding the aims of the Pan-Asiatic Conference, should cease their aggressive attitude towards China and withdraw their troops from Manchuria." This motion was seconded by Mr. Pratap, the Indian delegate, and was carried, all the delegates voting for it with the exception of the Japanese. One of the Chinese delegates told the Japanese that while, as they claimed, it might not be the time and place to discuss withdrawal of Japanese troops from China, if they were in accord with the spirit of Pan-Asianism, they should set the example for the other nations by clearing their troops out of Manchuria and adopting a different attitude toward the Chinese people. Ultimately the Conference divided into three camps, the Chinese and Indians on one side, the Japanese on another, and the other delegates taking a sort of neutral position.

At the second day's session, the Japanese delegation brought up three subjects for discussion: (1) that all measures taken with a view to racial discrimination should be abolished, (2) that all naval stations and bases at Singapore and Pearl Harbour, Honolulu, should be abolished to ensure peace in the Orient; (3) that the League of Nations appears to direct its attention chiefly towards the protection of the interesas of the powerful nations only. Before these subjects could be discussed to any great extent, the Chinese delegates brought in four proposals as follows:—

1. That the delegates should do all within their power to help Asiatic peoples to secure self-determination.

2. That the Japanese delegates should take steps to influence their Government (a) to discontinue territorial encroachments in Manchuria and Mongolia; (b) to agree to the immediate enforcement of China's tariff autonomy; (c) to withdraw Japanese military and naval forces from China; (d) to conclude within six months a Sino-Japanese commercial treaty on a basis of equality; and (e) to grant home rule to the peoples of Formosa and Korea.

3. Should any member fail to take steps along these lines, the failure to do so would be sufficient to disqualify him for membership in the Pan-Asiatic Alliance.

4. That Senator Borah, Professor Bertrand Russell, and Leon Trotsky be invited to become honorary members of the Pan-Asiatic Alliance as a mark of appreciation.

NEXT SESSION AT KABUL IN 1928.

The final session of the Conference proved to be the most harmonious, owing apparently to the fact that several social functions had been held which enabled the delegates to become better acquainted. After voting to hold the next session, in 1928, at Kabul, the Conference passed unanimously a series of resolutions recommending Asiatic missions to Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, to convert the (White) natives of these continents; Asiatic co-operation "in defence against worldly aggression," the establishment of an All-Asia Educational Centre for literary, technical, and military training, the establishment of permanent headquarters within a year, and the immediate starting of a weekly newspaper, "preferably in English, or a page each in Chinese, Japanese, Urdu, Hindi, Persian, Turkish, Arabian and English."

TOO SCANTY DRESS

ACTRESS WHO OBJECTED TO WEARING IT FINED

Mme. Morangys, a pretty blonde music-hall artist, has been fined 450 for refusing to appear in scanty clothing in a Paris music-hall. It was stated that she signed a contract to appear in a "turn" where she took the part of a Buddha, and also personified "Absinthe."

During one appearance she caught cold on the draughty stage, and after that she refused to carry out her contract. The husband told the court that he strongly objected to his wife appearing so scantily clad before an audience of 2,000 people.

The judge told him that he ought to have known that women often have to appear on the stage scantily clad. He held that the contract was broken much too late in the day.—Central News.

"INDIA MUST BE FREE."

PANDIT MOTILAL'S RELIGION.

Some people were saying, "Why not present your case to the Commission? It will do you no harm. If the result is unsatisfactory you can refuse to accept it." That was an attitude he could not accept. He would rather remain in forced slavery than be a party to forging and strengthening his own chains (Loud cheers), and for his part he could see nothing in the Simon Commission but a machine for forging these chains and making them stronger. That was why he was in favour of the boycott.

He was not one of those who abhorred the use of violence when it could be effectually used to gain their just rights. There were many to whom non-violence was an article of faith, but to him it was only a matter of necessity. They had no choice.

"India must be free," cried the Pandit amidst loud cheers. "That is my real religion. I am neither a Hindu, a Muslim, nor a Christian. So long as I am alive, the cause of my country is my only religion, and I expect it to be yours too."—Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech in London in Mail Week.

SEX TABOOS IN EDUCATION

MR. BERTRAND RUSSELL'S VIEWS

Mr. Bertrand Russell writes in the course of an article in the "New Republic":—

Sex taboos are a serious matter, because tinct, and because very few adults are really free from them. I believe them to be totally irrational and very harmful. The teaching that everything to do with sex is wicked—which is what a child learns from conventional morall instruction—unfits many people for marriage, some in one way and some in another. Girls who have been strictly brought up became incapable of unrestrained love; though they may believe that marriage is a sacrament, the part of it that seems to them sacred in the prohibition of adultery. Thus jealousy becomes surrounded with all the attributes of virtue, and love is kept like a tiger in the Zoo, as something interesting but too dangerous to be at large. Among well-to-do young women this attitude has given place to another which is its antithesis, but has the defects of a revolt. Having rejected, superficially but not fundamentally the view that all sex is sin, they have taken up with the view that sex is a trivial amusement. The poetry, the sense of mystic union, the blossoming and unfolding of all that is best in our nature, which being to a deep love, are not for them; love, like school, is snatched in an atmosphere of prohibition, trival, crude and poisonous. The puritan succeeds much more easily in destroying the poetry of what he considers sin than in preventing the acts which he deplores.

I have known men who could not have sexual relations with women whom they respected, who lived platonically with their wives, whom they deeply loved, and had trival affairs with women whom they despised. All this is a result of bad education in

NEED FOR BROAD OUTLOOK.

Coming now to the concrete problem of the education of children, it is of course evident that if the right result is to be produced, they must not, at any age, be left in charge of people whose outlook is wrong. The foundations of deceitfulness in later life are laid when a child is taught, in the name of decency, to be furtive about evacuation.

Moreover, the usual motive to which ignorant women appeal in trying to produce what they consider right conduct is terror, thus the child comes to think that acts inspired by fear are better than those inspired by adventurousness. This produces a timorous adult, incapable of independent thought or feeling, and anxious only to escape the censure of neighbors.

Children should not at any age be taught that certain parts of the body are peculiar. In a civilised community there would be so much thing as "decency" which is merely an externalization of indecency in thought and feeling. When we were equipping our school, we were looking one day for diagrams suitable for the teaching of physiology. We found some which were admirably made, one showing muscles, one nervous, one veins and arteries and so on. But, unfortunately, in all of them the sexual parts were omitted. To show such things to children is to give them a feeling that there is some mystery about these parts which causes them to think about sexual matters, and to think in just the wrong way. We all, however, virtuous and prudish, think a great deal more about sex than we should do if we had been brought up freely.

Questions about sexual matters must be answered in the same tone of voice, and with the same manner, as any other questions. It will then be found that the interest in the subject is vastly less than the interest in trains and aeroplanes. I have found in both my own children great interest in the fact that children grow inside their mothers, because they feel that this is a fact about their own early lives. My boy (five and a half) knows that a seed comes from the father into the mother, but the fact does not interest him, and he has not yet asked how it is planted. When he asks, he will be told, but so far he has

I do not believe in teaching children shown no signs of wanting to know about the "sacredness" of sex or motherhood or anything else. The right attitude seems to me to be purely scientific; the facts are so and so. Like all other facts, they should not one forced on children, but should be told them when they want to know them.

NO NEED FOR TABOO.

I have not attempted to deal with the problems which arise after puberty and before the boy or girl is fully adult. These are difficult problems, as to which I have as yet not much experience of modern methods.

Whatever restrictions may be necessary in later life as regards sexual behaviour, I am sure that the method of the taboo is not the right one for securing them. There should be freedom in thought and speech and feeling; so far as the police permit, there should be freedom to discard clothing for instance, in bathing. The belief that sex is sinful, which must otherwise exist in the unconscious if not in conscious thought, is a potent source of unhappiness, leading to intolerance, crucity and mental cowardice. I read in a letter to the newspaper from a religious person that we ought not to expose the body, because God made it. I could not follow the argument, nor understand why it should not involve hiding our noses, which, presumably, God also made. The whole conception that certain things are shameful, and must not be mentioned above a whisper, seems to me a mere relic of barbarism. So far from contributing to human happiness it causes untold misery. And it produces that very preoccupation with sex which it is supposed to prevent. Men and women brought up without this taboo will think about sex freely and fearlessly, but far less frequently and broodingly than the old-fashioned puritan, who is led by unconscious envy to see sin everywhere.

KAPURTHALA JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

A group taken on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala with His Excellency the Viceroy and the ruling princes.

Photos by P. P. A.
His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala replying to the address from the people.

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